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The Last Ten Years

in the

Juvenile Probation Department
County of Santa Clara

Annual Report
Fiscal Year 1979/80

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County of Santa Clara
California

May, 1981

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Presiding Judge, Juvenile Court
Santa Clara County

Mr. William Siegel
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Santa Clara County

Mrs. Linda Wolff, Chairperson
Juvenile Justice Commission
Santa Clara County

The Annual Report of the Juvenile Probation Department is submitted herewith.

I would like to state my intentions to emphasize the Department's commitment to providing the best service for the community and the Court, and a high level of professionalism.

Michael Kuzirian

MICHAEL KUZIRIAN
Acting Chief Probation Officer

MK/sl

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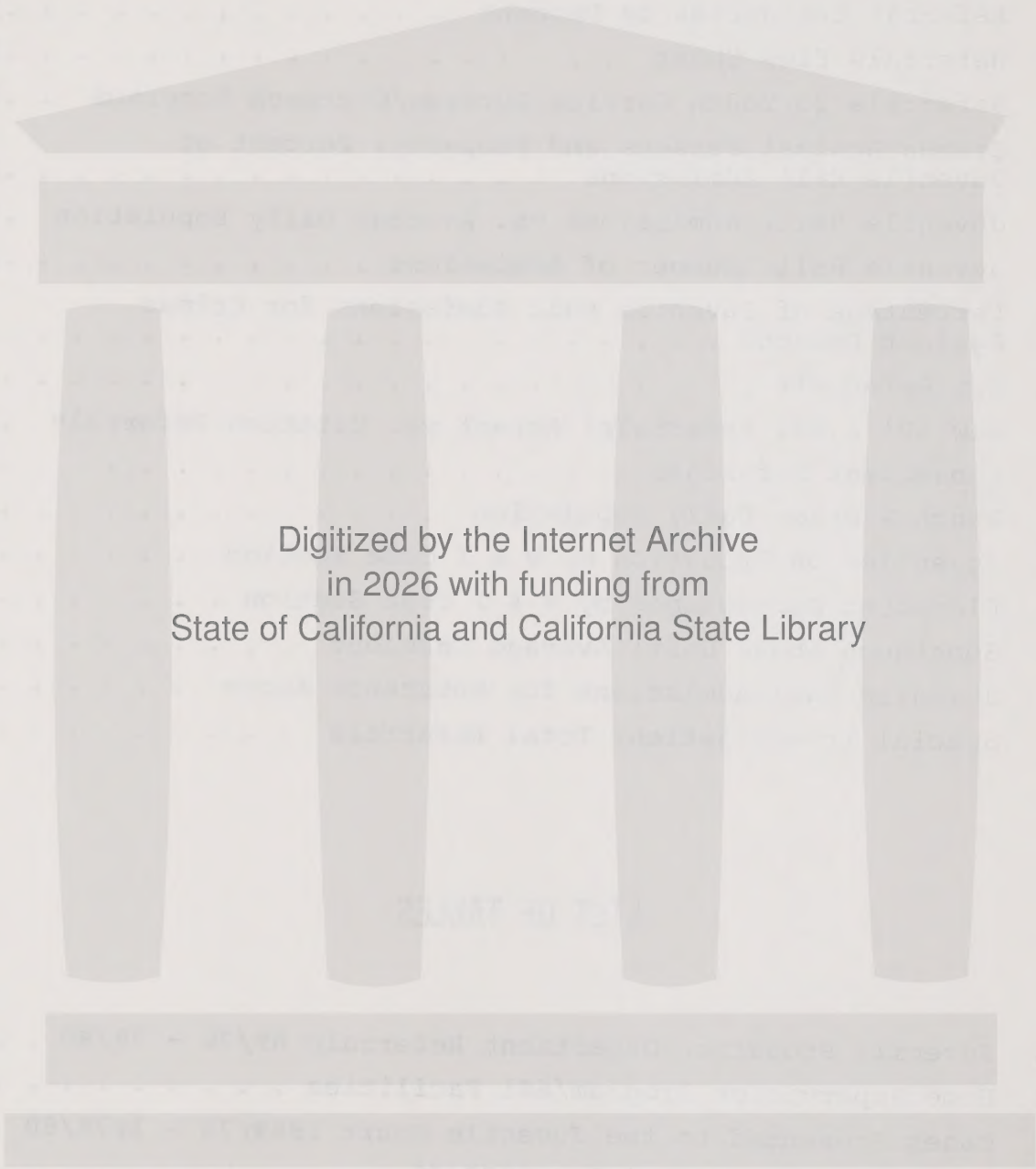

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JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT OVERVIEW

1. History

2. Legal Mandates

3. General Procedures

HISTORY

With the enactment in 1903 of the Juvenile Court Law, California became the seventh State to mandate a separate Court for those under 18 years of age. Two years later, Santa Clara County established a Probation Committee, made up of one paid Probation Officer and unpaid volunteers, to assist the first Juvenile Court Judge. This was actually the beginning of a separate department which would serve the Superior Court in matters pertaining to juveniles. During the first full year, 1906, 500 cases were presented to the Probation Committee for consideration.

The first Juvenile Hall was built in 1930 and could house 20 boys and girls. Prior to that, youngsters over the age of 14 who were in need of detention were housed with adult offenders.

The Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department today employs 180 full-time Probation Officers. The Juvenile Hall has a State-rated capacity of 329 juveniles. The Department runs four rehabilitation facilities with a total capacity of 249 minors. The Department employs 155 full-time counselors at Juvenile Hall and the Ranches.

In 1962 the Department built a Children's Shelter to house neglected and abused children apart from delinquent juveniles. When responsibility for the Shelter was transferred to the Department of Social Services in March 1979, the Children's Shelter averaged a daily population of 93 juveniles ranging in age from infancy to 18 years, and employed 29 full-time counselors.

Last year, there were 46,922 referrals to the Juvenile Probation Department, as opposed to the 500 cases in 1906.

The Department has grown quite dramatically over the last ten years, as has the County in general. In 1969/70 there were 38,201 referrals to the Juvenile Probation Department, an increase of

18% over the previous year alone.[1] By 1979/80 referrals had increased another 19%; however, this was a decrease of 16% from 1978/79.

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT REFERRALS 69/70 - 79/80

	Referrals	% Change from previous year	% Change from 69/70
69/70	38,201	17.9	-
70/71	39,609	3.7	3.7
71/72	39,606	Ø	3.7
72/73	38,579	- 2.6	1.0
73/74	42,107	9.1	10.2
74/75	52,192	24.0	36.6
75/76	52,209	Ø	36.7
76/77	54,544	4.5	42.8
77/78	54,545	Ø	42.8
78/79	54,081	- 0.9	41.6
79/80	45,471	-15.9	19.0

One of the major problems during the 1970's was the rapid escalation in the use of drugs. In 1969/70 drug referrals alone were up almost 50% from the previous year.[1] This year there were 4406 substance abuse referrals, an increase of almost 65% over last year. One-third of these were handled at the diversion level.

Another dramatic increase has been evident in the number of dependent referrals. In 1969/70 there were 2706 children in possible dependent situations reported, a 21% increase over the previous year.[1] This year there was another 30% increase over 1969/70, for a total of 3977 referrals. This represents an increase of 17% over last year alone.

---

[1] 1969/70 Annual Report

Several programs have been implemented to meet some of these specific problems. Some are still operational and are very successful, and some have been discontinued for various reasons. All of them illustrate the Juvenile Probation Department's continuing dedication to constantly improving our services to the community and, particularly, its youth.

The Youth Outreach Program is one of these, and it experienced considerable expansion in the last decade. The program encompasses a County-wide network of Youth Service Bureaus and outreach officers located in local police departments and is discussed more fully on page 19.

During the early 1970's the Department, in conjunction with other County Departments and local police agencies in the County, began development of an automated information system called the Juvenile Information System. The system was to perform two main functions:

1. It would maintain a history of the involvement any juvenile had with a justice agency and enable accurate case tracking.

2. It would enable access to juvenile records by law enforcement and other government agencies dealing with juveniles (e.g., the Department of Social Services) enabling them to make speedier and better decisions regarding those juveniles.

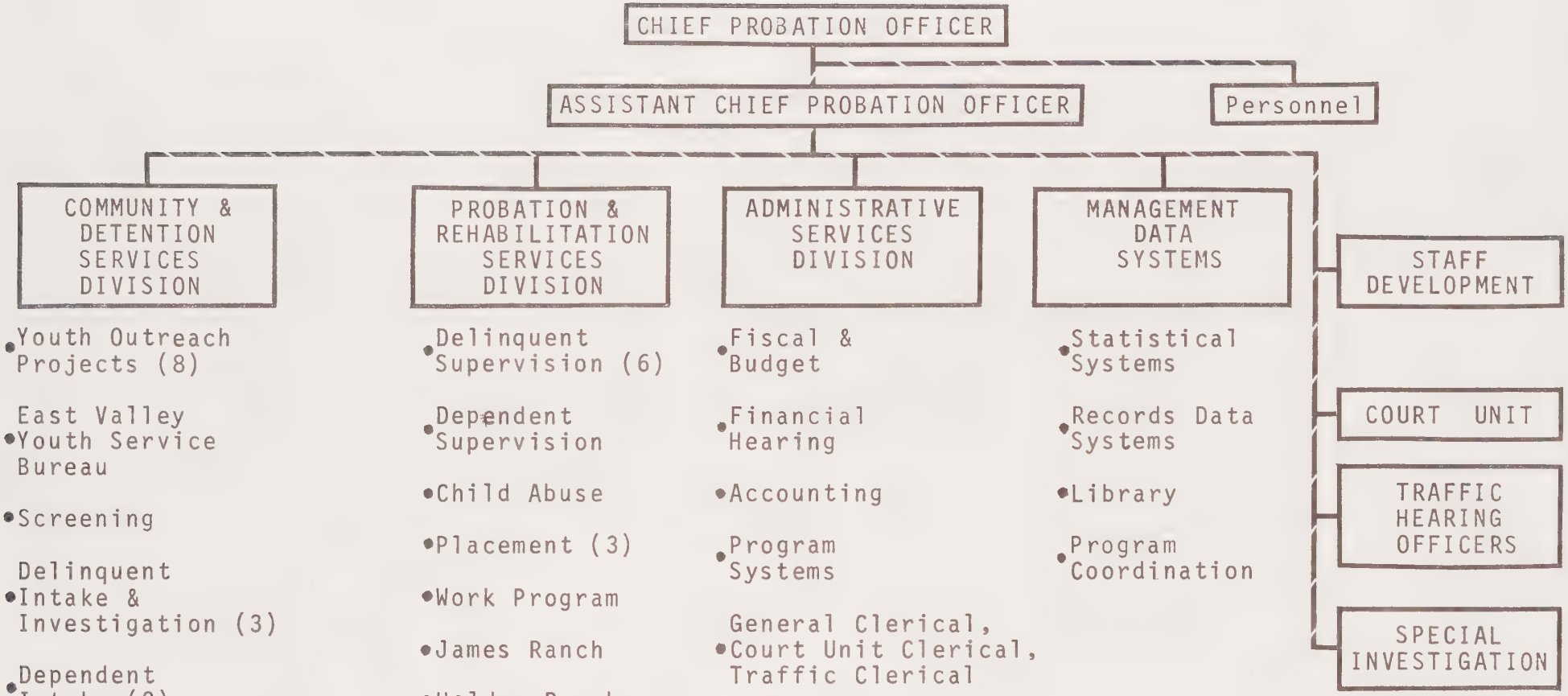
The main goal of the Juvenile Information System was to generate management information as a by-product of daily activities. It was also designed to produce all legally mandated reports for the user agencies, workload reports, computer-assisted booking, and a variety of other "housekeeping" tasks.

Development of the system was halted in 1975 by the Board of

Supervisors because of community concerns about unwarranted access to the information.

The County justice system is presently faced with increasing demands for services at the very time budget reductions are required. In working toward finding solutions to the growing problems, the Board of Supervisors has hired a consulting firm to study the entire County justice system, including juvenile, and make appropriate recommendations.

The Juvenile Probation Department has met demands for increased services and budget reductions by cutting back staff in outreach programs and dropping two out of five top management positions. Thus far, these measures have permitted the Department to avoid reductions in service.


CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
ASSISTANT CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
Personnel
COMMUNITY & DETENTION SERVICES DIVISION
PROBATION & REHABILITATION SERVICES DIVISION
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
MANAGEMENT DATA SYSTEMS
STAFF DEVELOPMENT
COURT UNIT
TRAFFIC HEARING OFFICERS
SPECIAL INVESTIGATION
•Youth Outreach Projects (8)
East Valley •Youth Service Bureau
•Screening
Delinquent •Intake & Investigation (3)
•Dependent Intake (2)
•Substance Abuse
•Juvenile Hall
•Home Supervision Program
•Non-Secure Facilities
•Transportation
•Food Services
•Delinquent Supervision (6)
•Dependent Supervision
•Child Abuse
•Placement (3)
•Work Program
•James Ranch
•Holden Ranch
•Wright Center
•Smith Creek Camp
•Fiscal & Budget
•Financial Hearing
•Accounting
•Program Systems
General Clerical, •Court Unit Clerical, Traffic Clerical
•Statistical Systems
•Records Data Systems
•Library
•Program Coordination

1980/81

LEGAL MANDATES

The purpose of the Juvenile Court Law, as stated in Section 202 of the California Welfare and Institutions Code, is:

> *"(a)...to secure for each minor under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court such care and guidance, preferably in his own home, as will serve the spiritual, emotional, mental, and physical welfare of the minor and the best interests of the state; to protect the public from criminal conduct by minors; to impose on the minor a sense of responsibility for his own acts; to preserve and strengthen the minor's family ties whenever possible, removing him from the custody of his parents only when necessary for his welfare or for the safety and protection of the public; and, when the minor is removed from his own family, to secure for him custody, care, and discipline as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given by his parents...*
>
> *"(b)...the protection of the public from the consequences of criminal activity, and to such purpose, probation officers, peace officers and juvenile courts shall take into account such protection of the public in their determinations..."*

Juveniles who come within the jurisdiction of the Court are described as those who are under the age of 18 years and who fall into any of three general categories defined by sections 300, 601, or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Dependent

Section 300 establishes jurisdiction over minors who:

a. Need effective parental care and control and have no parent or guardian, or, no parent or guardian able or willing to give effective care and control;

b. Are destitute or without a suitable place of abode;

c. Are physically dangerous because of a mental disorder; or

d. Are living in a home made unfit by reason of neglect, cruelty, or physical abuse by the parent, guardian, or other person providing custody and care.

These minors are commonly referred to as Dependent Children.

Status Offenders

Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code establishes jurisdiction over minors who:

a. Are beyond the control of parents or guardian, or who violate a curfew based on age; or

b. Are habitual truants or beyond the control of school authorities, and fail to respond to the directives of the school attendance review board.

Minors falling in this category are referred to as "status offenders" or beyond control.

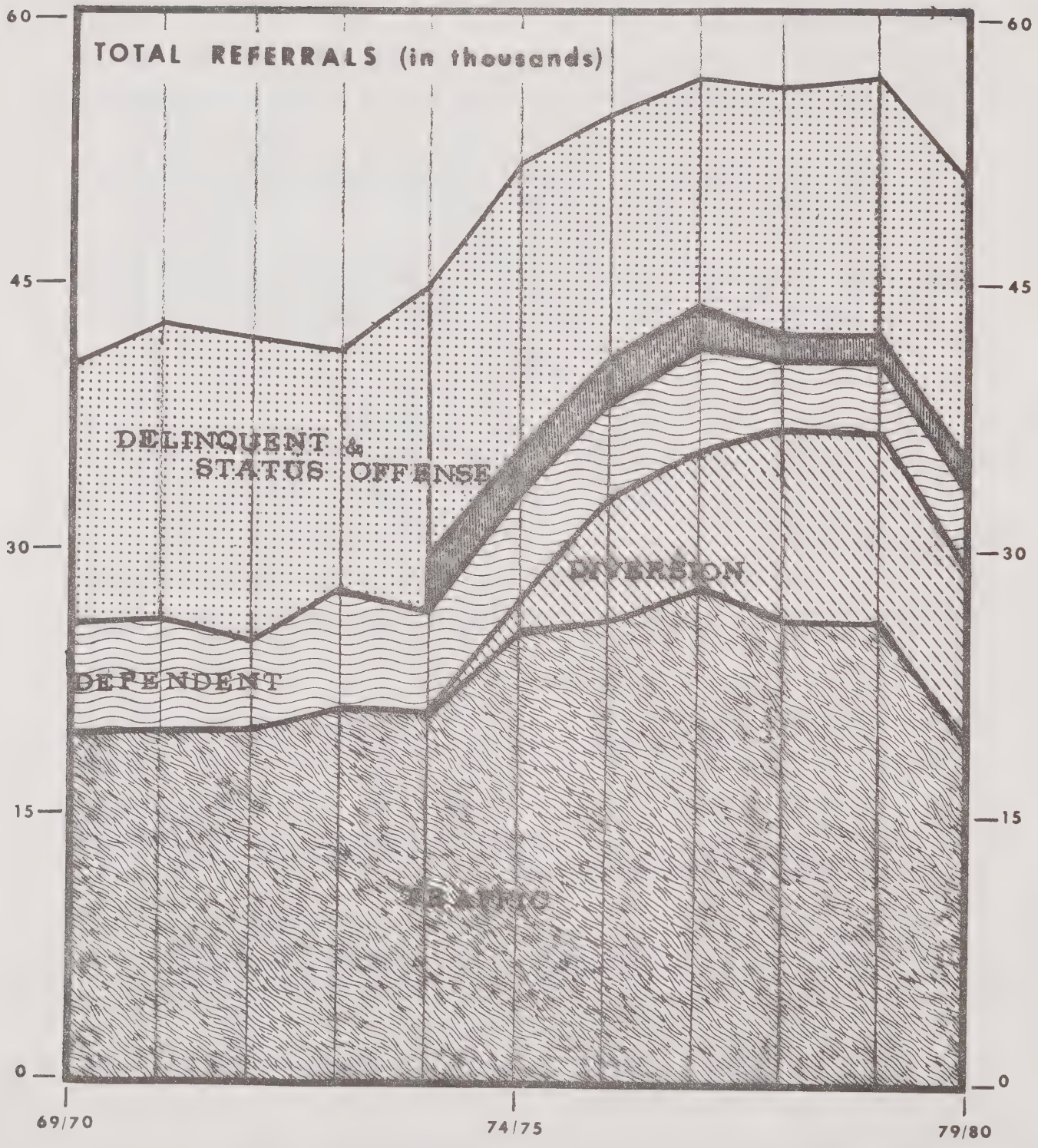
Delinquent

Section 602 establishes jurisdiction over those minors who violate any local, State or Federal law. These are delinquent minors.

A body of laws, commonly known as AB 3121, and affecting many aspects of the juvenile justice system, became effective January 1, 1977. These laws have an ongoing impact on the Juvenile Probation Department, the Courts, and the community and will be referred to throughout this report.

COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT



*Not counted prior to 1973

REFERRAL CATEGORIES

by percent

GENERAL PROCEDURES

Referrals to the Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department come primarily from local law enforcement agencies. However, referrals are also received from schools, other public agencies, medical personnel, relatives and neighbors, and occasionally, minors refer themselves. Each and every referral must be investigated and a decision made about disposition within specific time limits prescribed by law.

When police personnel become aware of a possible delinquent situation, they may decide to:

1. close the case with a warning; or

2. refer the minor to a *Diversion* program such as the Juvenile Probation Department's Youth Outreach Program; or

3. make a formal referral to the Juvenile Probation Department.

If the minor is referred to a Youth Outreach Program, he may be counseled there with no formal record kept within the Probation Department, or the Youth Outreach Probation Officer may decide that the case warrants formal referral to the Department.

If there is a formal referral to the Juvenile Probation Department, it can be in the form of a Citation, similar to a Traffic Citation, or the minor may be formally admitted to and held in *detention* in Juvenile Hall. In either instance, it is then the responsibility of a Probation Officer to decide whether the circumstances require the intervention of the Court.

If a minor has not committed a criminal act but is violating codes relating to the minor's juvenile status, the minor may be

admitted to a non-secure shelter care facility. Or, a possible dependent situation may come to the attention of the Juvenile Probation Department through admission to and *detention* in the Children's Shelter, or by way of a telephone call from school authorities, a relative or other interested party. In either case, there must be an investigation of the facts by a Probation Officer and a decision made as to the necessity of Court intervention.

At this point in the process, each minor has penetrated into the juvenile justice system and is now in the hands of probation staff. There are several options available to the Probation Officer after preliminary investigation. The officer may:

1. Counsel the minor and parents, then settle the case with no further action.

2. Ask the minor and parents to consent to a period of informal *probation* with no Court intervention.

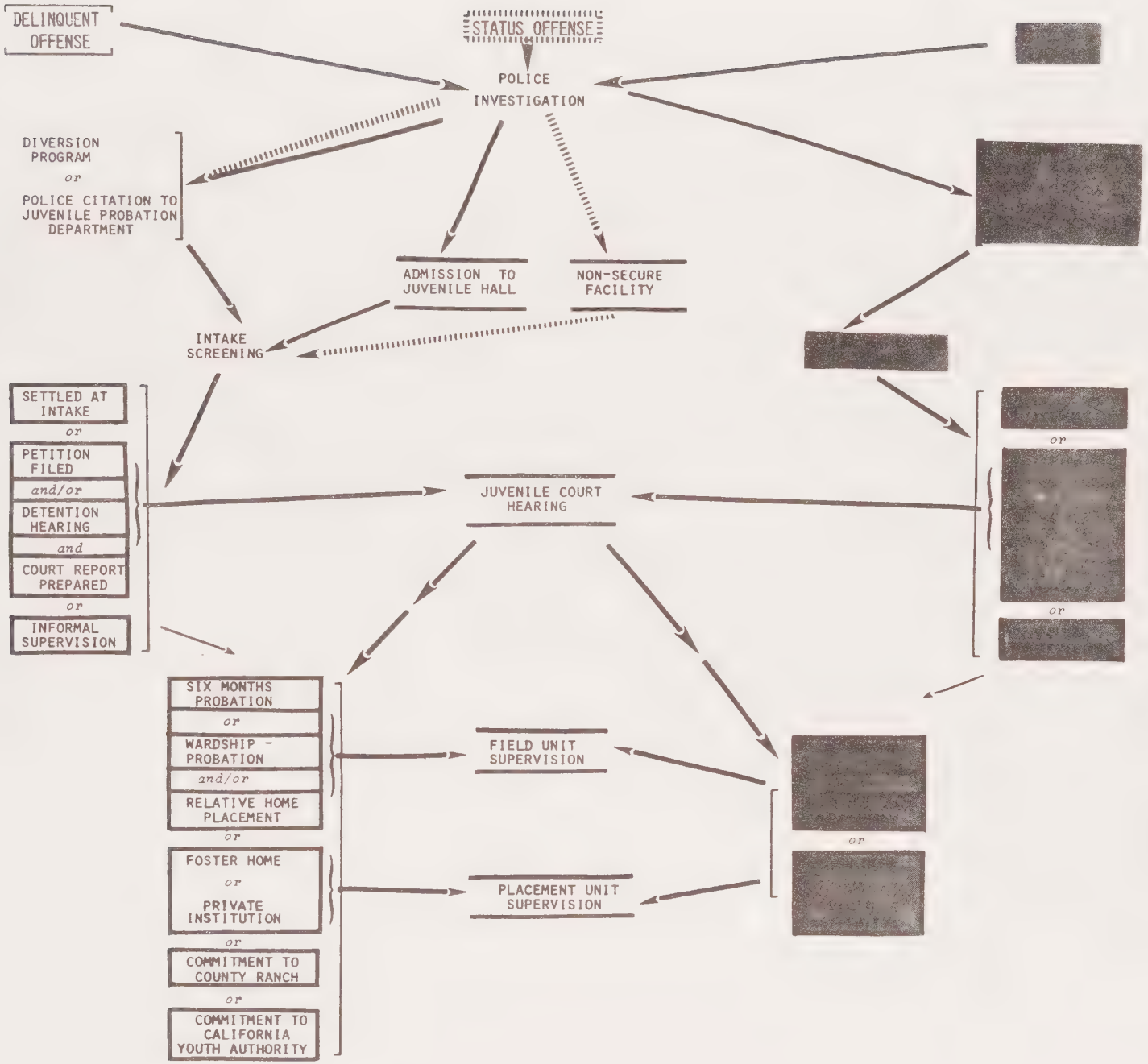
3. After conferring with the District Attorney, file a Petition to bring the minor to the attention of the Court and ask that the minor be adjudged a Ward of the Court under Section 601 or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or a Dependent Child of the Court under Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

The Court also has several alternatives if the minor is adjudged a Ward or Dependent Child. The minor may be returned to the home of the parents or guardian on *Probation*. If the Court feels it best that the minor not return home for a while, the minor may be placed in the home of a relative on *Probation*, or be ordered into *placement* in a foster home or a public or private institution. Another alternative available to the Court is placement of the minor at one of the Juvenile Probation Department's *rehabilitation* facilities. Still another alternative is commitment to the California Youth Authority.

This section has presented an overview of the Juvenile Court process. Within this process, there are five major functions of the Juvenile Probation Department. They are:

1. *Diversion*
2. *Detention*
3. *Probation*
4. *Rehabilitation*
5. *Placement*

Each one will now be described in more detail.


DELINQUENT OFFENSE
STATUS OFFENSE
POLICE INVESTIGATION
DIVERSION PROGRAM
or
POLICE CITATION TO JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT
ADMISSION TO JUVENILE HALL
NON-SECURE FACILITY
INTAKE SCREENING
SETTLED AT INTAKE
or
PETITION FILED
and/or
DETENTION HEARING
and
COURT REPORT PREPARED
or
INFORMAL SUPERVISION
JUVENILE COURT HEARING
or
or
SIX MONTHS PROBATION
or
WARDSHIP - PROBATION
and/or
RELATIVE HOME PLACEMENT
or
FOSTER HOME
or
PRIVATE INSTITUTION
or
COMMITMENT TO COUNTY RANCH
or
COMMITMENT TO CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY
FIELD UNIT SUPERVISION
PLACEMENT UNIT SUPERVISION
or

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

1. DIVERSION
   - A. Youth Service Bureau/Youth Outreach Projects
   - B. Substance Abuse Program
   - C. Pre-Delinquent Diversion Project
   - D. School Attendance Review Boards

2. DETENTION
   - A. Juvenile Hall
   - B. Home Supervision Program
   - C. Shelter Care Program

3. PROBATION
   - A. Intake & Investigation
   - B. Field Supervision
     1. Delinquent Supervision
     2. Dependent Supervision
   - C. Court Liaison

4. REHABILITATION

5. PLACEMENT
   - A. Resources Review Board
   - B. Day Center

DIVERSION

YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS/YOUTH OUTREACH PROGRAMS

Santa Clara County Juvenile Probation Department formally began outreach programming in 1961 with the establishment of the first Delinquency Prevention Officer position. In fiscal year 1969/70 our Delinquency Prevention program was honored by the State Assembly. Also, in November 1969 the East Valley Youth Services Bureau was established as one of the nine original bureaus in California.

By the mid-1970's there were five bureaus firmly established under joint powers agreements between the County and local cities, police agencies and school districts. Santa Clara and Milpitas were established in 1973/74, and South County and West Valley were established in 1974/75. In 1973/74 delinquent referrals from the three YSB target areas were up only 3.3%, while delinquent referrals from the rest of the County were up almost 26%.[1]

In an effort to make available like services and opportunities to youth in all parts of the County, including those areas without Youth Services Bureaus, Probation Officers were assigned as outreach officers to work out of various police departments. While the scope of the services that this arrangement provides is somewhat less than that of a YSB, it does assure the same dispositional alternatives to all youth arrested and referred to the Probation Officer.

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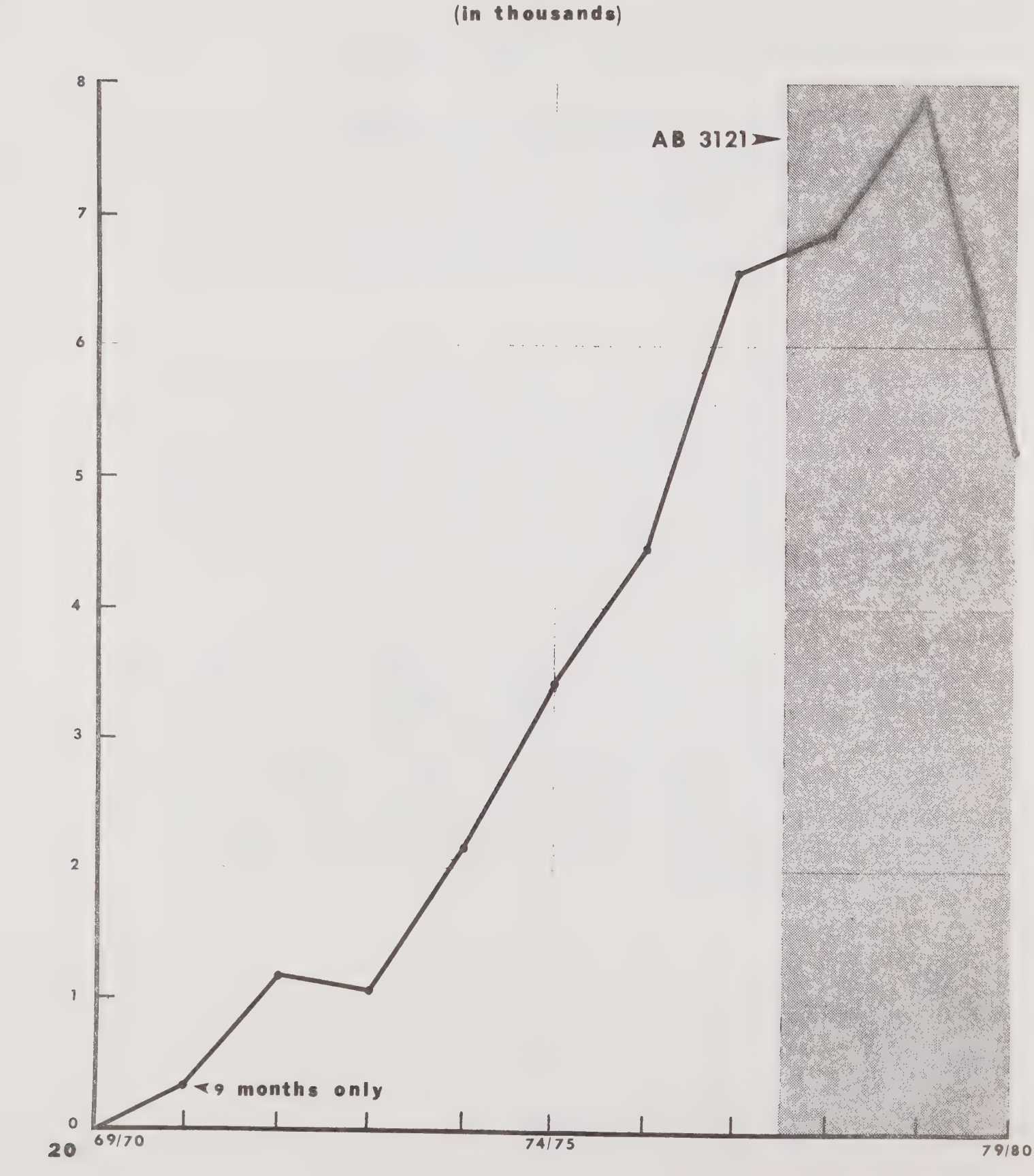
[1] 1973/74 Annual Report

REFERRALS TO YOUTH SERVICE BUREAUS/OUTREACH PROGRAMS



With the restriction of public funding after Proposition 13,[1] the diversion activities of the Youth Services Bureaus/Youth Outreach Projects have been reduced or curtailed. The East Valley Youth Services Bureau, which is subsidized by the Youth Authority, continues to serve in its full capacity as a bureau. Other programs have been cut back to the youth outreach level of services. Both are currently dependent upon State grants and AB 90 funding for their continuation.

A critical component of the Youth Services Bureau is the advisory board, which is comprised of a representative group of citizens of the bureau target area. This board provides input for all program planning and implementation. The thrust of programming is "crime-specific" prevention and diversion services in response to identified, target area needs.

In the past ten years many thousands of youth have been involved in crime-specific prevention programs through the Juvenile Probation Department's outreach efforts. Several thousand youth involved in low severity level law violations have been diverted from the formal justice system into alternative programs at considerably less cost to the taxpayer.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

Another element of the Department's diversion programs is the Substance Abuse Program. Many of the minors who go through the program have no official record with the Department, and if they are not referred again, there will be no formal record on them. The Substance Abuse Program will be discussed more fully on page 51.

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[1] An initiative measure passed by voters in June 1977 which severely restricted property taxes, the primary source of funds for County government.

PRE-DELINQUENT DIVERSION PROJECT

In July 1972, funded by a federal grant, a Pre-Delinquent Diversion Project was started. The Project sought to divert the status offender from entry into the juvenile justice system by assisting local police agencies in the development of more alternative resources in the community.

Starting with only 16 alternative resources in the community that the police could use, the Department, through this project, assisted with the development of 108 more. All 124 are still in use. The project ended in June 1975 when grant money was depleted.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REVIEW BOARDS

In 1975/76 legislation became effective which mandated School Attendance Review Boards (SARBs) and forbade truancy referrals from any other source. The Boards are made up of school authorities, community representatives, and Probation Officers, and their purpose is to screen youth experiencing school related problems and refer them to indigenous community resources as alternatives to the juvenile justice system.

DETENTION

JUVENILE HALL

Juvenile Hall is a facility used for the temporary secure detention of minors who are alleged to have committed a law violation. Minors may remain in detention in Juvenile Hall anywhere from a few hours to a few days to several months, depending on the disposition decided upon by the Probation Department and the Court. While a minor is in detention, every effort is made to see that all his/her needs are met: physical, medical, mental and emotional, educational, and social.

The 1970's were a very critical period for the Juvenile Hall operation. It was a decade in which numerous studies were made of every aspect of the detention operation by such divergent entities as criminal justice agencies, legal groups, medical and mental health authorities, the California legislature, community groups, and concerned individuals. These studies, and legislative action, resulted in decisions to improve the Juvenile Hall building complex. Also, significant program improvements were made in the areas of staff development, the rights and responsibilities of minors, and child/staff ratios.

A major goal of Juvenile Hall has been the improvement of services provided the youngsters in detention, both in the speed with which they are provided, and in humanizing the services and the surroundings. Specifically, these goals were accomplished as follows:

1. A grievance procedure and a Rights of Minors policy were instituted.

2. Juvenile Hall staff training includes instruction in crisis handling and physical defense to control the juvenile without injury.

3. The building expansion enabled the guidance clinic staff to relocate their offices within the complex and thus, they are more readily available for consultation.

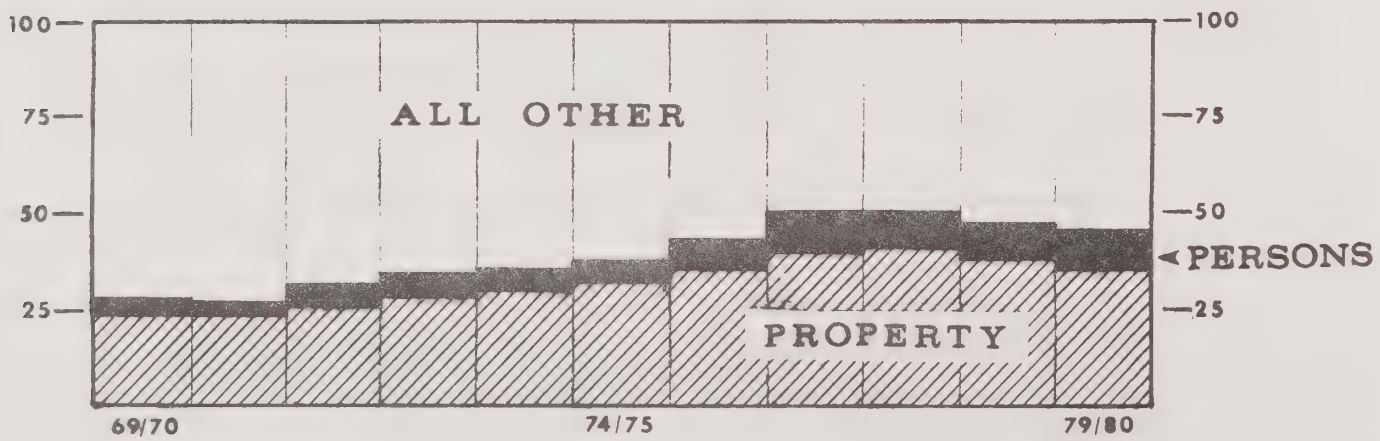
4. The building addition included greatly expanded medical facilities, and there are now 24-hour medical and dental services available.

5. Osborne School, located on Juvenile Hall grounds, has had the opportunity to expand and improve its academic programs. It is now able to better meet the individual needs of its pupils.

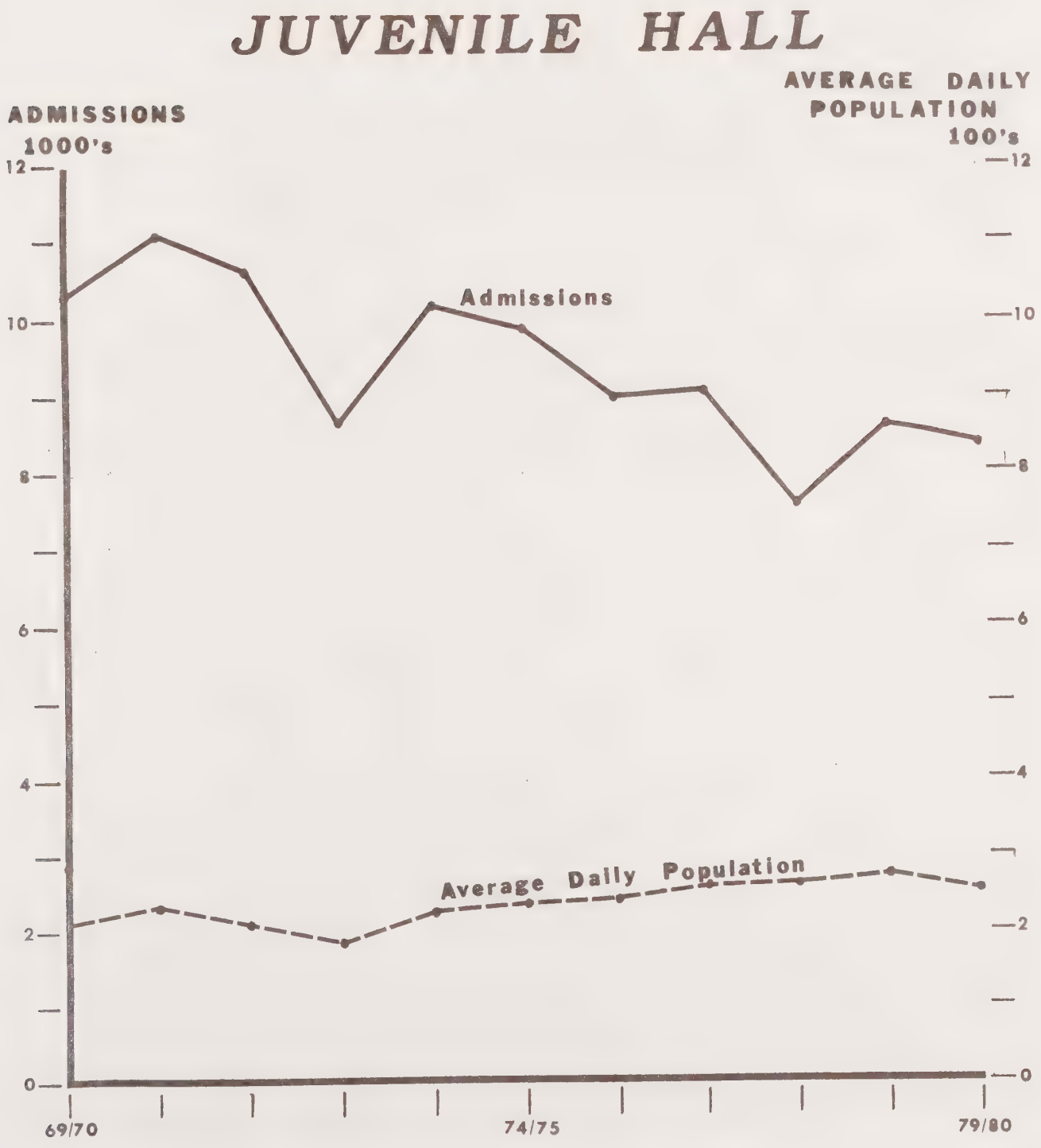
6. The visiting area has been made much less "institutional" and sterile and more comfortable for both the juvenile and his/her visitors. There is also now a visiting area in the clinic.

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY

Percent of Juvenile Hall Admissions

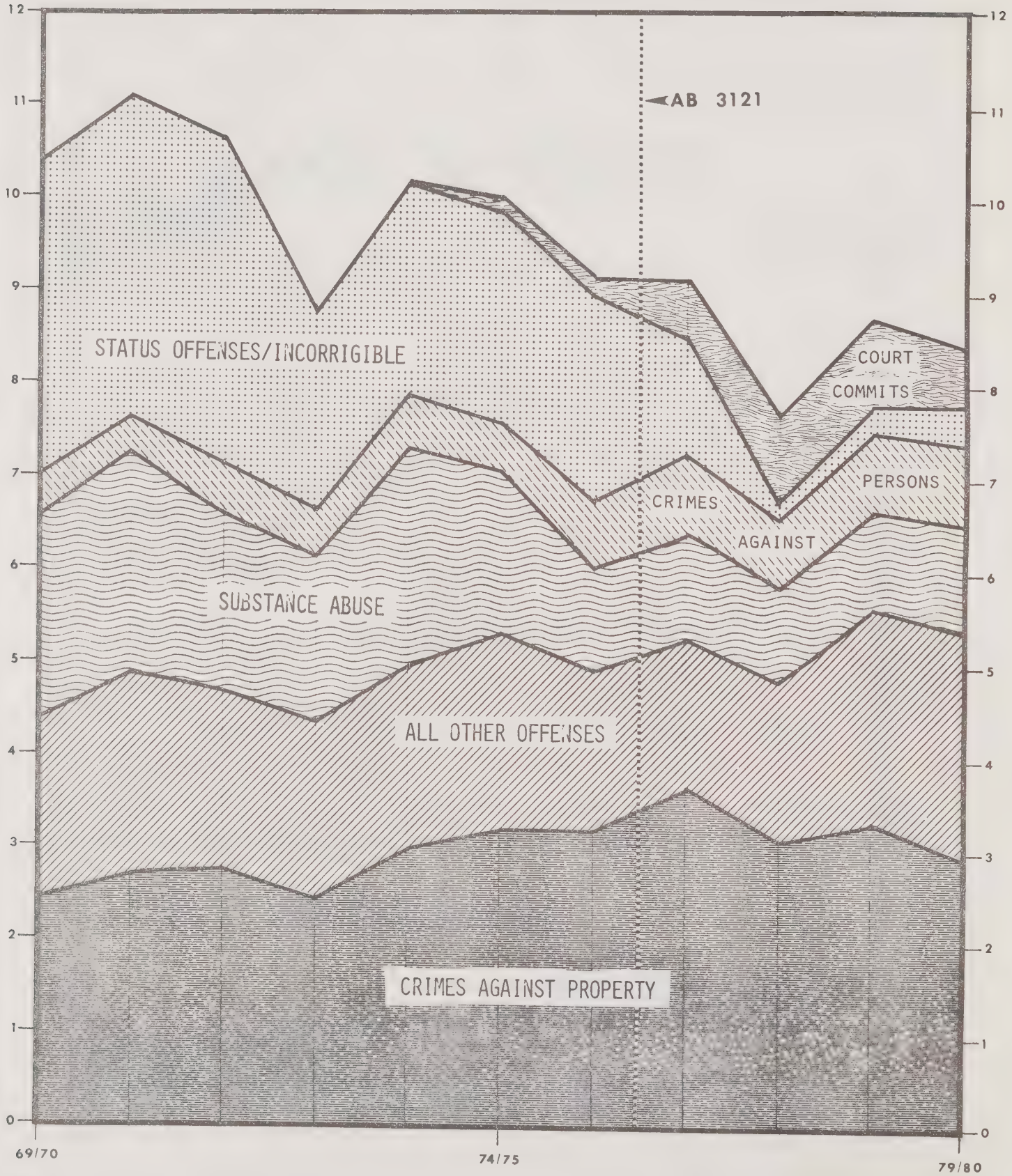


The continuing goal for Juvenile Hall is to remain always alert for ways to humanize services while performing the major function of providing secure detention of juveniles.



JUVENILE HALL

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS (in thousands)



PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILE HALL ADMISSIONS

for

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS

1969/70 1970/71 1971/72

1 in 25

1972/73 1973/74 1974/75

1 in 19

1975/76 76/77 77/78 1978/79

1 in 11

1979/80

1 in 10

The implementation of diversion programs by the Probation Department has resulted in a downward trend in admissions to Juvenile Hall. Compared with 1969/70, the number of girls admitted has been reduced by almost 47%; the decrease in the number of boys admitted has been less significant - almost 9%. Also, helping to keep the Juvenile Hall population below the State-rated capacity of 329 are the recently implemented 601 Shelter Care Program and the expanded Home Supervision Program.

HOME SUPERVISION PROGRAM

The Home Supervision Program began as the Community Release Program in 1974, when it was recognized that there was a substantial number of juveniles who did not necessarily need secure detention while waiting for Court, but who did need more supervision than the parents could provide. The Community Release Program was proposed and was granted funding for a two-year trial period. The program was considered very successful and was adopted by the Board of Supervisors as a departmental program in 1976.

The objective of the program is to release a certain number of juveniles to their homes, reducing the population of Juvenile Hall, and thus, expenses. A counselor visits each juvenile daily to ensure that he/she commits no further law violations and that he/she appears in Court as scheduled.

Using Santa Clara County as a model, the State legislature mandated in AB 3121 a Home Supervision Program for each County in California, beginning January 1, 1977. The program was greatly enlarged late in fiscal year 1978/79 to accept anyone the Court wants to refer to the program. As a result, referrals to the Home Supervision Program increased by almost 140% during fiscal year 1979/80.

601 SHELTER CARE PROGRAM

The 601 Shelter Care Program consists of a number of individual family homes in the community specially licensed on a monthly basis to house youngsters who have not violated any law, but who are beyond the control of their parents or the schools. This program started January 1, 1977, as a result of AB 3121 which required that "status offenders" (those who are in violation of the law only because of their minor status) no longer be securely detained. These youngsters are now placed in a shelter care home rather than in Juvenile Hall until their problems at home can be resolved or until they are placed elsewhere by the Court.

In fiscal year 1976/77, with the Shelter Care Program in operation only six months, 601 referrals to the Department decreased 41% from the previous year. They have continued to decrease until this year, when there was a slight increase in 601 referrals.

HOME SUPERVISION PROGRAM - - - - 601 FACILITIES

	Enrolled in HSP	Average Daily Population	Admissions to 601 Facilities
1976/77	367	11	211 (6 mos. only)
1977/78	224	9	534
1978/79	345	18	703
1979/80	824	58	562

PROBATION

The function for which the Department is named is Probation, and it is, indeed, the core function of the agency. Probation Officers perform screening and investigative functions as well as supervision of minors on Probation.

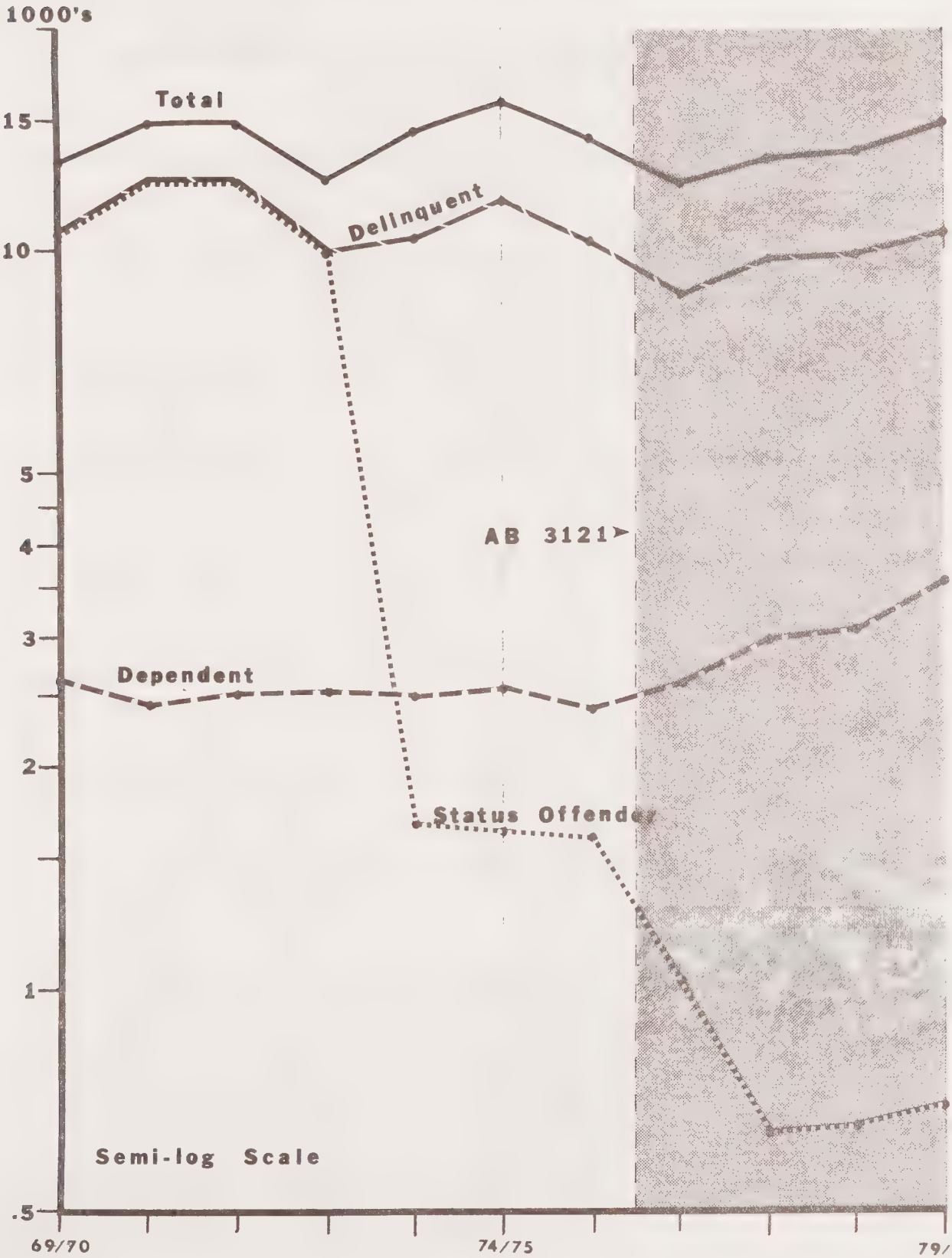
SCREENING & INVESTIGATION

It is the Probation Officer who talks with a minor and his parents when the minor is first admitted to Juvenile Hall or the Children's Shelter. This screening officer makes the initial decision of whether to detain or release a minor, pending further investigation.

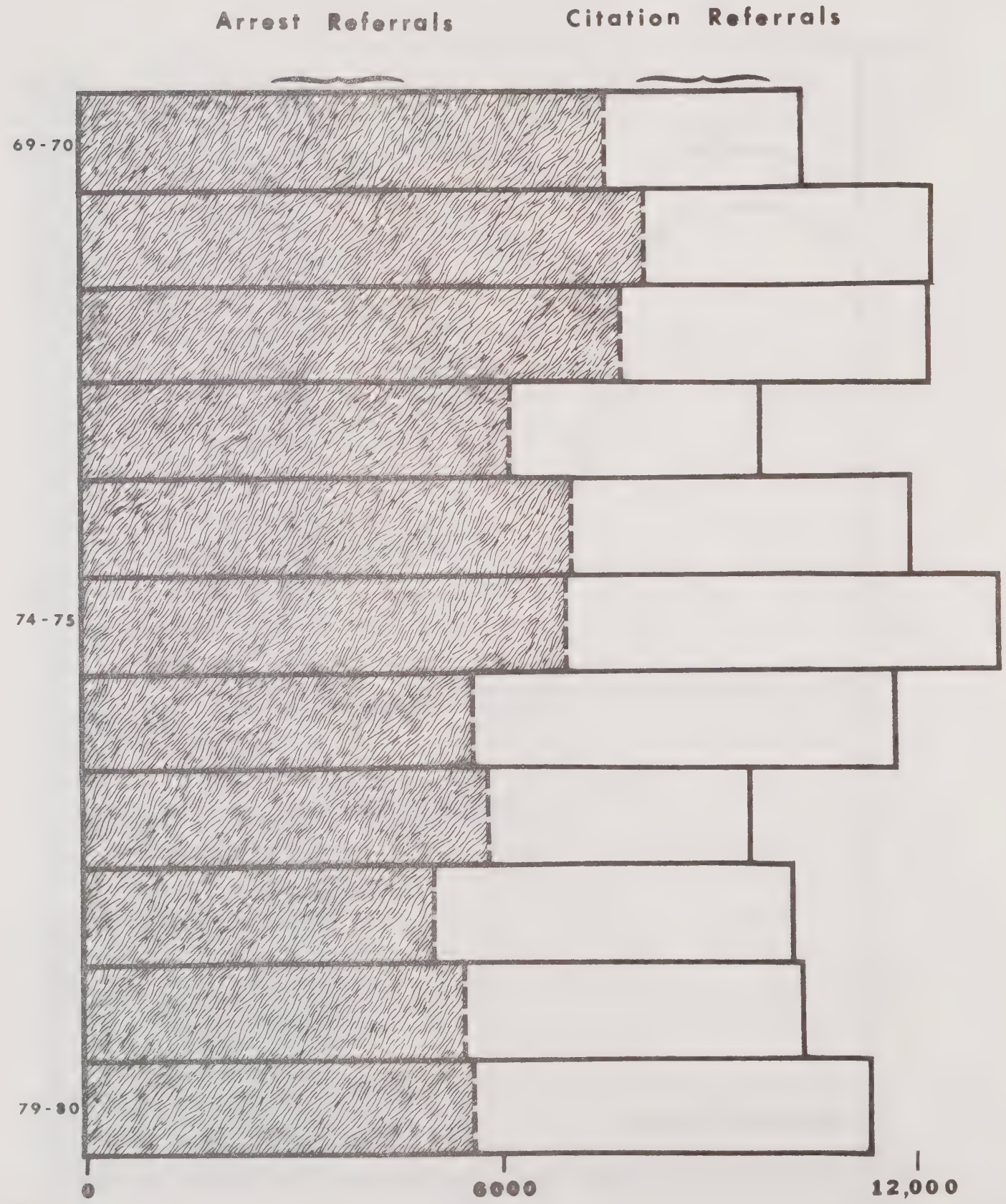
It is also the Probation Officer who does a preliminary investigation of the facts before deciding whether the circumstances indicate a need for Court intervention. If the officer decides to take the minor to Court, a more thorough investigation is done. There are conferences with police, victims, witnesses, the minor and the minor's family, school authorities, medical and psychological personnel. After the officer has learned what he/she can about the specific incident which brought the minor to departmental attention, as well as about the minor's school and home situations, the officer then makes a dispositional recommendation to the Court, which, of course, the Court may accept or reject. If the Court orders that the minor be placed on Probation (or if the Probation Officer has determined that Informal Supervision is sufficient), the minor is placed in a probation supervision program, the main function of the department.

During fiscal year 1979/80, 24 Probation Officers screened and investigated 9122 new delinquent referrals and 671 new status offender referrals. Fourteen Probation Officers screened and

NEW REFERRALS



NEW 601 & 602 REFERRALS



investigated 3563 new dependent referrals. (New referrals are of those juveniles who are not under the supervision of a Probation Officer.) Those minors who are currently under the supervision of a Probation Officer and are referred again are handled entirely by the supervising Probation Officer.

FIELD SUPERVISION

Historically, the public image of the probation function has been that of the field supervision of youth under the jurisdiction of the Court. Over the past 20 years, since the implementation of the Juvenile Court Law versions of the Welfare and Institutions Code, there have been many changes in emphasis, while the function of this service has remained the same. Individual and family counseling for youth, parents and peers has always been a priority function of the assignment. However, recent legislative and fiscal events have led to a swing in emphasis toward protection of the community, prevention and detection of youth crime, brokerage of services, and enforcement of increasingly complex Court Orders.

Passage of Proposition 13 resulted in increased caseloads, necessitating emphasis upon the concept of brokerage of services previously provided primarily by the field officer. Researching and evaluating community resources including mental health, medical, psychiatric, educational and vocational services and referral of clients to these resources has not replaced direct services but has resulted in a much greater utilization of other professional disciplines.

Today's field officer works closely not only with police juvenile officers, but also with narcotics, fraud and vice divisions of police agencies, exchanging information, analyzing juvenile crime patterns in given geographical areas, and becoming part of working teams with police officers and detectives in detection and prevention of crime. The complexity and quantity of data required for such inter-departmental coordination requires that the agency

move into the electronics era of computers for rapid and accurate collection and analysis of information. Without computer assistance, the Department must rely upon memory and hand written information subject to error, duplication and loss. Even with this assistance, however, the heart of field supervision remains the one-to-one relationship between the professional Probation Officer, the youth, and his/her family.

Delinquent Supervision

The task of the delinquent supervision Probation Officer is to see that the spiritual, emotional, mental and physical welfare of the delinquent or beyond control minor is met; to protect the public from criminal conduct of minors by averting further delinquent activity; and to impose on the minor a sense of responsibility for his own acts. The Probation Officer maps out a casework plan during the initial interview with the minor and his/her parents. Then, utilizing casework and counseling techniques, the Probation Officer makes every effort to bring about a better relationship between parent and child, and to resolve the problems which may have led the minor into his/her delinquent or beyond control behavior.

Through interviews, visits to the home, school and community agencies, the Probation Officer helps the minor develop into a useful and productive member of society. Out-of-home placement is recommended only when such action is necessary for the child's own welfare or the protection of the community.

Recent changes in the law, placing priority emphasis upon protection of the community rather than protection of the welfare of the minor has led to the field officer developing greater skills of detection, apprehension, and prevention of youth crime. One result has been the development of very close communication and working relationships with police and school departments. Today's youthful offender is seen as more criminally sophisticated and

diverse in his/her criminal conduct than in the past. Diversion programs have screened out the youth who has committed a first offense or a lesser offense. Thus, the youth who progresses through the juvenile justice system to the level of field supervision is likely to have several years of delinquent conduct in his/her background and/or has committed a serious offense.

During fiscal year 1979/80, there were 45 Probation Officers in five units supervising 3229 delinquent and beyond control youngsters in five geographical areas of the County. The majority of minors successfully complete Probation, and their cases are dismissed. The percentage of second offenses committed by minors on Probation compared with the total caseload averaged only 7.5%, despite caseloads averaging 12 cases more than the standard of 60 cases per Probation Officer.

Total delinquent referrals have increased over 27% since fiscal year 1969/70, although they are down slightly from 1978/79. On the other hand, the total number of status offender referrals has decreased over 70% from fiscal year 1969/70; but they are up 4.5% from 1978/79.

Goals for the delinquent supervision function include working toward getting a data system capable of case tracking and program evaluation. Efforts will be directed toward funding the resources to develop crime-specific programs, the first of which should be burglary suppression, as the greatest number of serious offenses involves burglary.

Dependent Supervision

The dependent supervision Probation Officer supervises those minors who have been physically or sexually abused or neglected in such a way as to be injurious to their health and well-being and who are still living with their parents or a relative. The Juvenile Probation Department has direct supervision over the minors

whose parents have been violent or who are otherwise considered to be in high-risk situations. The rest of the cases, which are mostly the neglect cases, are directly supervised by the Department of Social Services, with the Juvenile Probation Department providing liaison with the Court.

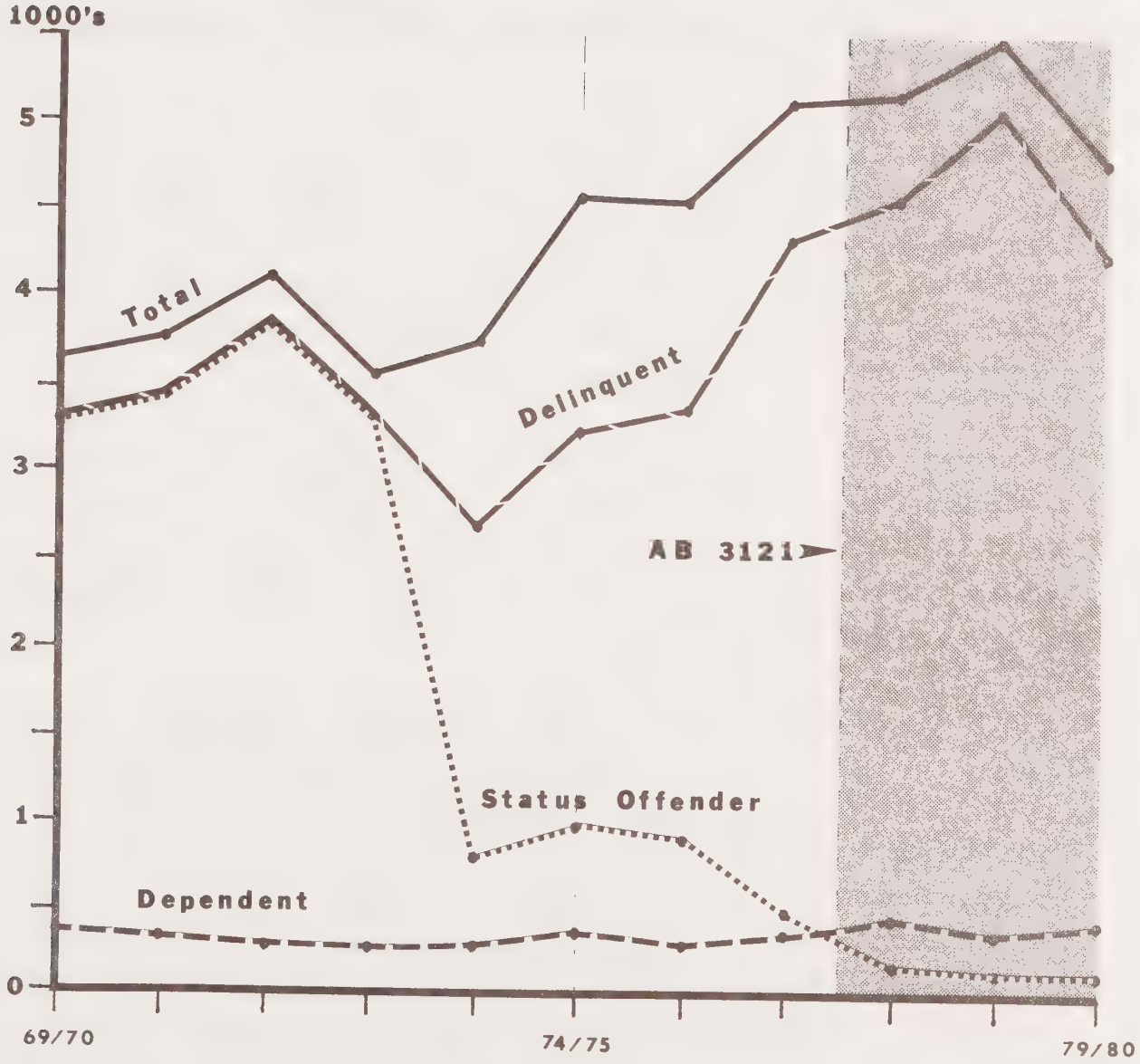
The objectives of the dependent supervision Probation Officer are essentially the same as those of the delinquent supervision Probation Officer, i.e., to work with the minor and parents to bring about a change in the family relationships. In the case of the Dependent Child, the Officer works toward improvement of the home environment so that the minor will no longer be in danger of abuse. This is done through unannounced home visits, checking with day care centers and schools, babysitters, relatives. The Probation Officer coordinates any Court-ordered or voluntary therapy from public and private agencies.

During fiscal year 1979/80 there were eight Probation Officers directly supervising 436 dependent children throughout the County and providing liaison services for 897 dependent children supervised by the Department of Social Services.

Dependent referrals have increased dramatically over the past 10 years, up almost 30% from 1969/70, including a 17% increase over last year alone. The most notable increase has been in the area of sexual abuse. More widespread knowledge of the problem, and greater use of the alternative of intensive treatment as opposed to prison for the offender, have helped bring about this increase.

Another area showing an increase is physical abuse referrals. In these cases, emphasis is placed on providing parents with training in basic parenting skills.

SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS



COURT LIAISON

Another important function of the Juvenile Probation Officer is that of Court Liaison Officer. The responsibility of the nine Court Officers in the Court Unit is to present to the Juvenile Court the cases which have been prepared by the Department. During fiscal year 1979/80, 13,959 cases were presented to the Court for adjudication, a 12% increase over fiscal year 1969/70. That number includes both the cases which a Judge hears for disposition, and the cases which the Juvenile Court Referee hears to decide whether or not continued detention is needed until Court.

The Court Officer must represent, at the same time, the interests of the minor and those of the community. This is done by presenting the investigative findings in a factually precise manner. The Officer includes the circumstances surrounding the specific referral as well as the social background of the minor, such as school progress and family circumstances.

The Court Unit provides a vital service to the Court. By having a certain number of Probation Officers assigned as permanent liaison to the Court, the investigation and field supervision Probation Officers are free to perform their functions uninterrupted by waiting for Court appearances.

During fiscal year 1969/70, when Court cases increased over 16% from the previous year, it was necessary to have three full-time and a fourth part-time Judge assigned to the Juvenile Court. As a result of some streamlining of the Court process, there are now two full-time Judges and one part-time Judge assigned. After 1969/70, the number of Court cases decreased a little each year until 1973/74, when the number started increasing again. During fiscal year 1976/77, when AB 3121 had been in effect for six months, Court cases increased by almost 10%. One of the explanations for this may have been one of the provisions of AB 3121 which required District Attorney participation in the adjudi-

cation process of all potential 602 Court cases. (The number of Petitions filed increased over 23% that year.) Another effect of this mandate was an increase in the number of multiple-count Petitions filed.

CASES PRESENTED TO THE JUVENILE COURT 1969/70 - 1979/80

Fiscal Year	Number	% Change from previous year	% Change from 1969/70
1969/70	12,465	16.4	--
1970/71	11,667	- 6.4	- 6.4
1971/72	11,367	- 2.6	- 8.8
1972/73	10,316	- 9.3	-17.2
1973/74	10,839	5.1	-13.0
1974/75	11,045	1.9	-11.4
1975/76	11,820	7.2	- 5.2
1976/77	12,945	9.5	3.9
1977/78	13,487	4.2	8.2
1978/79	14,713	9.1	18.0
1979/80	13,959	- 5.1	12.0

REHABILITATION

The Department's juvenile rehabilitation program was begun as an alternative to committing delinquent minors to private or public institutions or to the California Youth Authority. The first ranch, the William F. James Boys' Ranch, was opened in 1954 and was designed to house 54 boys, 24 hours a day. The second boys' ranch, the Harold Holden Ranch for Boys, was opened in 1961 with a capacity of 54 boys, ages 13 to 16. The Muriel M. Wright Girls' Ranch followed in 1964.

Increases in the number of delinquent referrals, as well as increases in the severity of crimes being committed by juveniles, have necessitated several ranch expansions, until today the James Ranch can house 100 boys, ages 16 to 18; the Holden Ranch can house 80 boys, ages 13 to 16; and the Wright Center can house 41 boys and girls.

The minors participate in a well-rounded program which includes schooling, crafts, nature studies, recreation, farming, and group and individual counseling. The program is designed to re-direct behavior and to re-socialize the minor to enable him/her to return to the community without returning to his/her previous anti-social behavior. Several significant changes have been made at the Ranches in the last 10 years.

In 1976 a system of predictable release was instituted at all the ranches. This is a system whereby, after evaluation of several factors, including the minor's past adjustment record and the severity of the offense resulting in ranch commitment, an initial release date is set, and the minor is informed about how he or she can either shorten or lengthen his/her stay, depending on his or her behavior.

In 1977 a new program was instituted at the James Ranch designed

to teach the minors the value of work and to give them the opportunity to learn skills which will be applicable to future vocations. At the same time, the conservation work program benefits the public by making improvements in the County's parks and wild land areas. Projects include fuel breaks and fire suppression work for the California Department of Forestry and the San Jose Fire Department; clearing and maintaining hiking and riding trails in County parks. The boys also do similar work for outside agencies on a contractual basis, the money from which pays for the necessary equipment and helps defray parents' expenses of having their son at the Ranch. The work program at the Holden Ranch is smaller in scope, and there is more emphasis on the educational aspect.

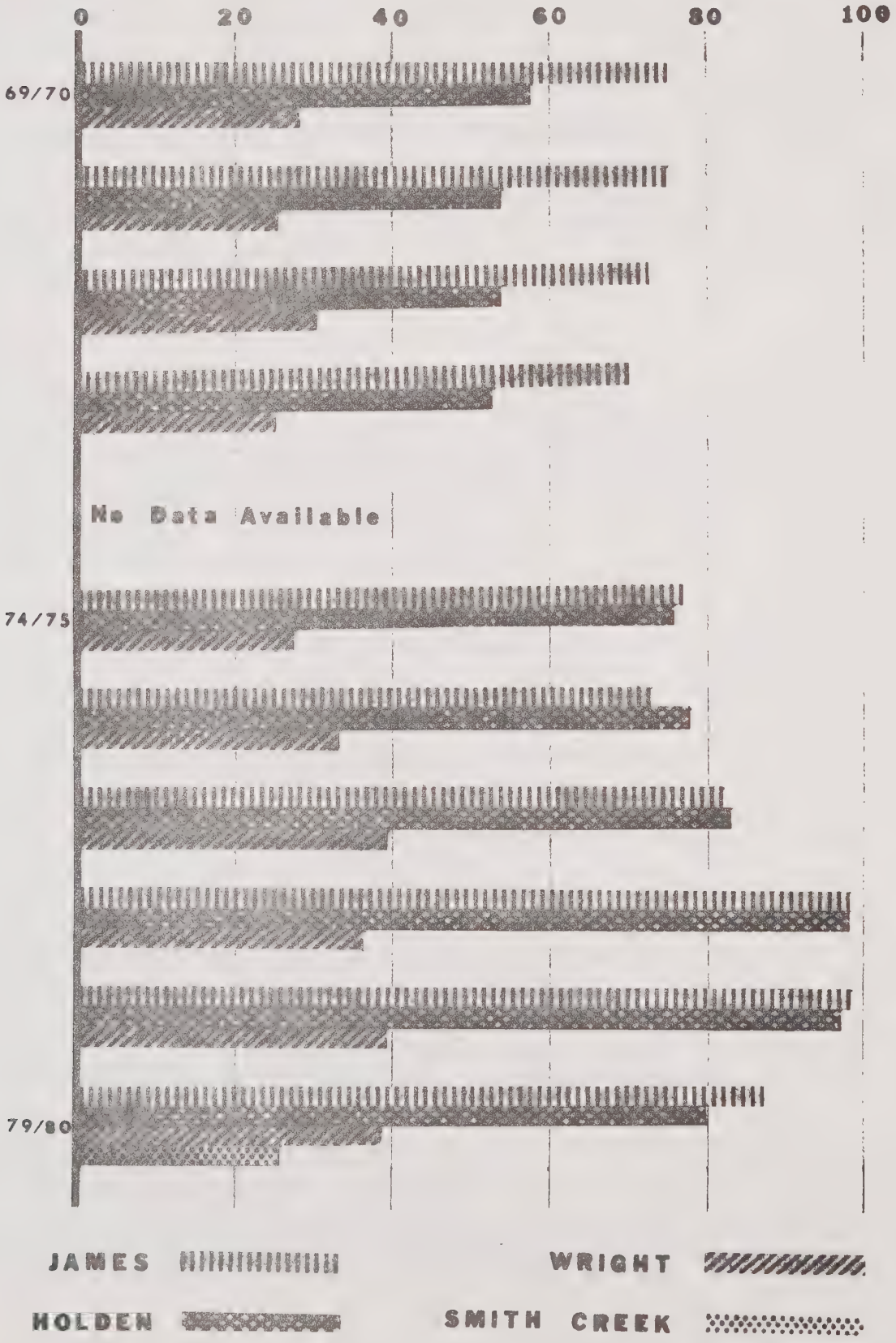
The Girls' Ranch changed dramatically in 1977. As a result of changes in the law restricting commitments of girls, the Girls' Ranch became the Muriel M. Wright Residential Center; capacity was increased from 32 to 41; and the program became co-educational. The program, which serves delinquent girls aged 12 to 18 and delinquent boys aged 12 to 14, has been very successful and has been used as a model for other California counties developing their own co-ed programs. Emphasis at the Wright Center is on education and counseling. The work program is similar in scope to that at the Holden Ranch and is limited to the Ranch grounds.

The Smith Creek Youth Conservation Camp began in 1979 as an alternative rehabilitation program to relieve severe overcrowding in Juvenile Hall and at the other ranches. It is a short-term (up to 90 days) program and takes up to 28 boys, aged 15 to 18. The objectives of the program are development of positive work habits and attitudes by establishing an environment for individual instruction and personal achievement with immediate rewards.

The minors are divided into two 14-man crews which alternate between school and work every other day. The work consists of clearing hiking and riding trails and picnic and camping sites; fire prevention; maintenance of Grant Park buildings, grounds,

RANCH AVERAGE

DAILY POPULATION



and roads; assisting County personnel in preservation and protection of wildlife. The minors also assist the California Department of Forestry in hazard reduction along Mt. Hamilton Road and around Lick Observatory, and in mopping up after fires throughout the County.

REHABILITATION FACILITIES 1979/80

	Admissions	Graduates	Average Daily Population
James Ranch	203	113	87
Holden Ranch	175	142	80
Wright Center	88	65	39
Smith Creek	151	91	25

PLACEMENT

There are many instances when the Court feels it best to temporarily remove a minor from the home. Some are delinquent minors or Status Offenders in need of correctional institutionalization; others are Dependent Children or Status Offenders in need of protective shelter care and guidance. It is the responsibility of the Probation Officers in the placement section to develop foster home and private institutional resources for the Department; make appropriate placements in these resources; and provide continuing casework services to the children in placement, as well as to the families from which they came and to which most will eventually return.

During the last decade, the placement section has been making a concentrated effort to:

1. expand institutional and foster home resources within a 75 to 80-mile radius of San Jose;

2. encourage and assist in the expansion of selected group homes (those facilities offering outstanding programs);

3. recruit foster homes for certain delinquent minors in order to reduce the liklihood of the less serious offender penetrating deeper into the juvenile justice system.

Gains have been made in all of the above. Institutional placements within the target area have increased from 35% of all institutional placements to 75%. Because of the closer proximity to San Jose, services to the facilities, as well as to the children placed in them, have improved, resulting in fewer re-placements and in budget reductions.

In the last two years, 25 selected group homes have been developed

within the target radius of 75 to 80 miles from San Jose. Since July 1979, 11 specialized 602 foster homes have been recruited. Placing minors in these foster and group homes is a cost savings to the County, as it reduces the number having to be placed in the generally expensive private institutions.

As a result of concern over the constantly rising costs for out-of-home care, the Department established, in 1970/71, a Resources Review Board in an attempt to get the best use of available resources. Prior to a recommendation to the Court for removal from the home, the Board reviewed all aspects of a minor's case history to determine the necessity of removal from the home, the type of treatment needed, and the best place to obtain the treatment.

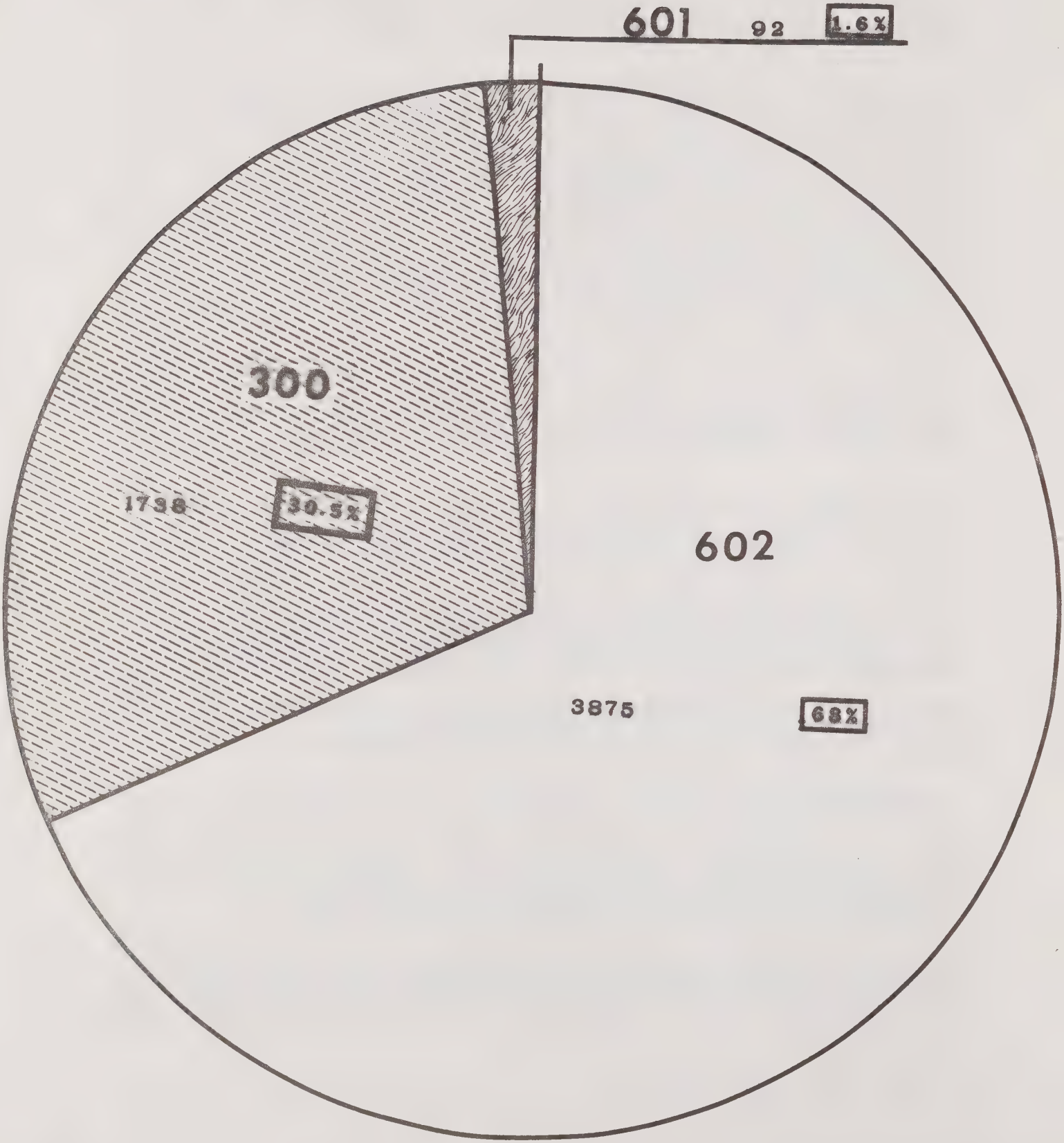
The Resources Review Board was disbanded in 1975 because it was felt that the Board took the responsibility for a major decision away from the Probation Officer, where it belonged.

A Day Center was established in October 1971 as an alternative treatment program for minors whose behavior problems exceeded those within the scope of traditional probation services but not yet of such a nature as to require institutionalization. The minors attended during the day and received remedial education, individual counseling, and help in behavior modification. Also, family therapy was conducted in the home, thus helping to resolve possible social problems of other family members.

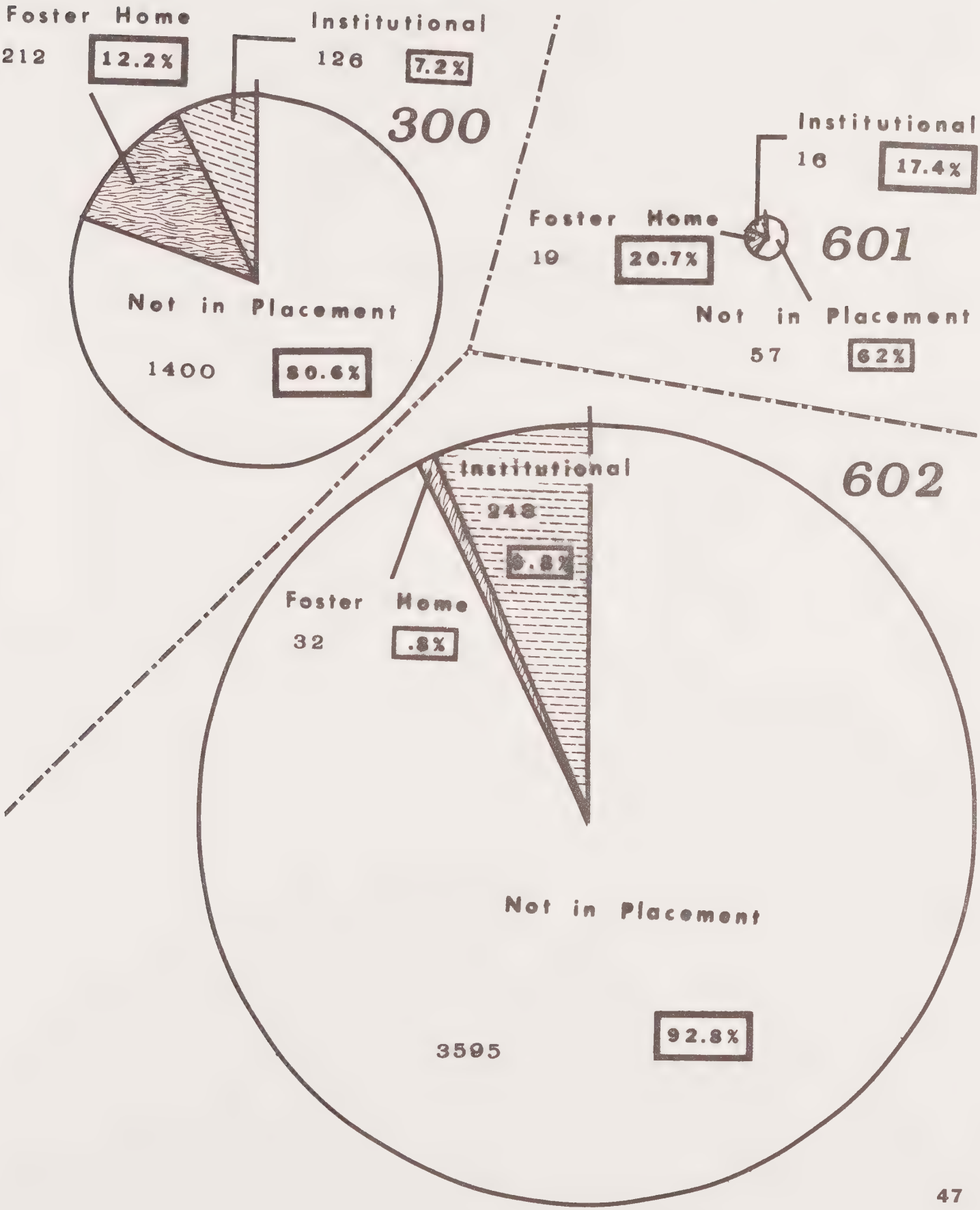
The Day Center was closed in 1974 due to lack of funding. However, the County School Department continued the education model and there are now 14 day centers in the County modeled after the original Juvenile Probation Department Day Center.

During fiscal year 1979/80, there were 18 Probation Officers in three placement units supervising 674 delinquent, dependent, and status offense minors in placement.

Juveniles on Probation by W & I Code Section



Placement Percentages by W & I Code Section



SUPPORTING PROGRAMS

1. Substance Abuse Prevention Program

2. Child Abuse Unit

3. Juvenile Court Work Program

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Substance Abuse Prevention Program began in 1970 as simply the Drug Program. It was developed in response to the increasing use of drugs among youth and the apparent ineffectiveness of existing methods of combatting the problem. A one-year federal grant was obtained to test three group treatment models and compare them with a control group where most of the cases were sent to Court. After the first year, the "Education and Counseling" model was adopted by the Department and is the one still in operation today.

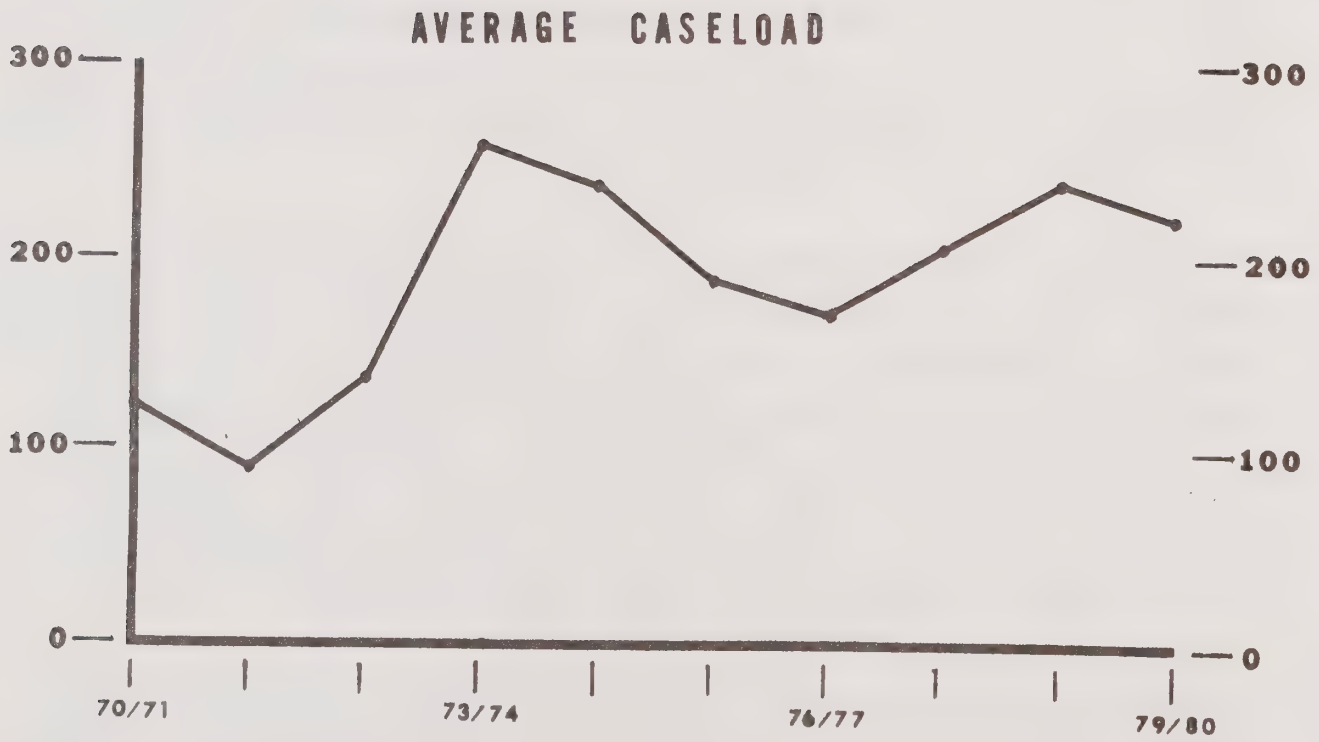
The goal of the Substance Abuse Prevention Program is to divert from Court first-time substance abuse offenders who would normally appear in Court and to provide a specialized service within the framework of Informal Supervision. Specialized service consists of substance abuse information and education, awareness of the risks involved in substance use and abuse, effective family communication, problem solving techniques, and awareness of choice and individual responsibility.

The program concentrates on those youngsters who would most likely benefit at the least possible risk to themselves or the community; namely, the user and not the pusher or seller. Participation of both the minor and at least one parent is required. The group process is utilized, and the small unit staff is augmented by as many as 25 volunteers and interns at any one time. There are also presentations on topics such as risks of substance use and abuse, family dynamics, and communication skills.

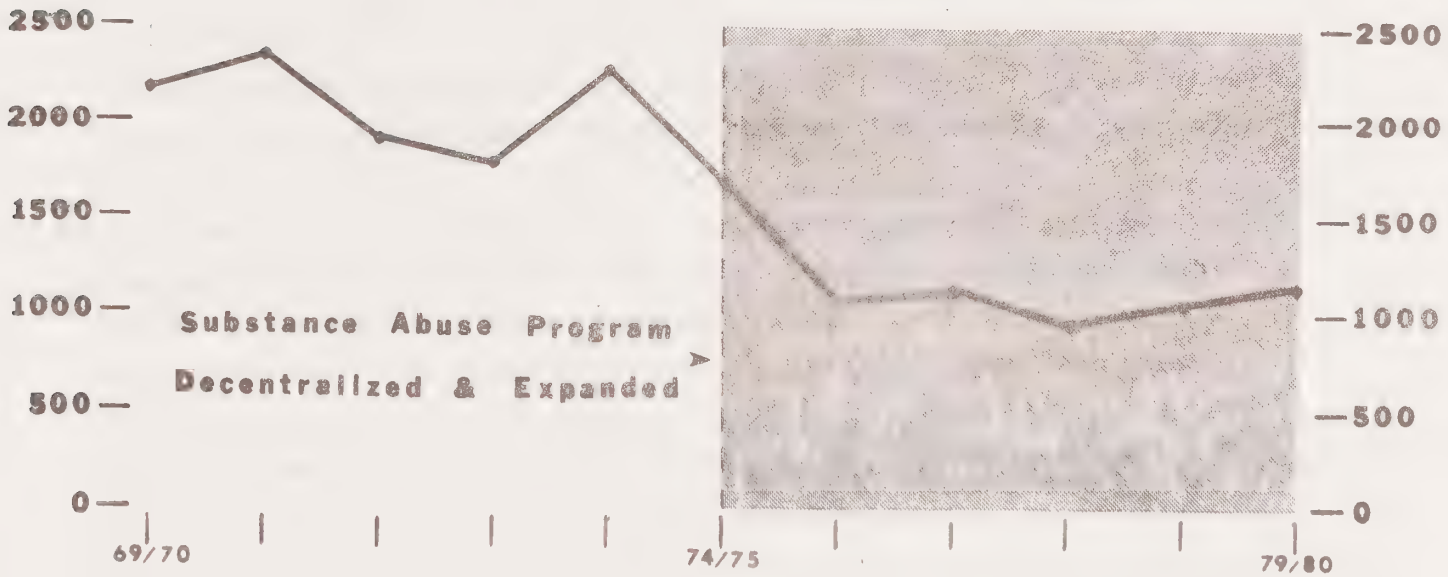
In 1974/75, the program was decentralized and now offers groups at many high schools in the County in conjunction with the Metropolitan Adult Education Program. They also work with community based alcohol and/or drug abuse programs.

Last year there were 4406 substance abuse referrals to the Department. Of these, 4235 enrolled in the Substance Abuse Program. Recidivism rates over the years have remained at 5-7% for drug re-referrals, and 7-10% for non-drug re-referrals.

Substance Abuse Unit



Juvenile Hall Admissions for Substance Abuse



SUBSTANCE ABUSE REFERRALS

	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80
Number	2,783	2,740	2,933	3,311	3,236	4,406
Percentage of all Delinquent Referrals	18.7%	20.1%	22.6%	23.3%	21.8%	29.8%

CHILD ABUSE UNIT

The Child Abuse Unit began as the Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program (CSATP) in 1971 when the Department arranged for a part-time volunteer Marriage, Family and Child Counselor to work closely with Probation Officers counseling victims of sexual abuse and their families. The treatment was based on the premise that incest is a symptom of a dysfunctional family and that in order to prevent further abuse, and at the same time keep the family from permanent disintegration (which can result in additional harm to the victim), the entire family must be treated.

The program utilized volunteers until July 1973 when some Revenue Sharing funds were awarded. Then in February 1974, the program received a grant from the Rosenberg Foundation. These two funding sources enabled the Department to hire the counselor full time and also to hire two half-time assistants. Also included in the Rosenberg Foundation grant were funds to develop a self-help group called Parents United.

Parents United grew out of the need of the mothers/wives, at a very critical period in their lives, for sympathetic and supportive listeners. It has grown from three founding women to approximately 200 current members, both male and female. Parents United spawned the development of another self-help group for victims of molest and their siblings called Daughters & Sons United. Both groups have played an important part in augmenting the more formal treatment of the Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Program.

In October 1979, when the grant funding for CSATP expired, the County Board of Supervisors asked the Department to continue much of the program as a permanent unit within the Department. The program was re-named the Child Abuse Unit to reflect the inclusion of children who have been abused in ways other than sexual.

Objectives of the Child Abuse Unit include:

1. Reduction of the trauma to child victims of abuse;

2. Assistance with reconstitution of the family in those cases where the well being of the child victim is not at risk;

3. Close ongoing coordination with the Department's Dependent Intake and Supervision Units.

During 1979/80 six Probation Officers handled 576 new case referrals to the unit. There were 362 new cases enrolled for counselling, and the ongoing active caseload averaged 311 cases. Various studies of the program have shown a very low rate of re-occurrence among those who have completed the program; and almost all the children are returned home eventually.

However, what is really significant is the rate of referral. It is estimated that about 35% of occurrences are reported in Santa Clara County, and 40% of those reported are by the victim. Elsewhere in the country, the referral rate is estimated to be 25% or less. This is directly attributable to the program.

JUVENILE COURT WORK PROGRAM

The Juvenile Court Work Program became operational in January 1973. It is based on the historically accepted work ethic and the belief that property offenders owe moral restitution for their acts.

On recommendation of the Probation Officer, certain juveniles are ordered by the Court to perform a specified number of days of public service work while they are on Probation. The program operates Monday through Friday during the summer and on weekends when school is in session. Those minors not enrolled in school attend the program seven days a week, enabling them to complete the program in a shorter period of time.

The majority of work performed consists of all kinds of grounds maintenance for many of the local public agencies as well as for some of the Federal Government's military property. Of special interest is the program's acceptance for regular custodial duties for the Juvenile Probation Department, which have visibly improved the building and grounds. Work is also done for various charitable organizations such as the March of Dimes, the Food Bank, and the Red Cross.

The program is run by a Probation Officer and utilizes a second Probation Officer, three group counselors and a community service worker to supervise the minors on the jobs. Last year 609 minors were enrolled in the program and performed 16,930 hours of work. The value of the work at the minimum wage of $3.10 per hour translates into $52,483 worth of pay-back to the community.

SPECIALIZED SERVICES

1. Traffic
   --Traffic School

2. Special Investigation

3. Record Sealing

TRAFFIC

The Traffic Unit of the Juvenile Probation Department processes all Traffic Citations for violations not considered felonies issued to juveniles in Santa Clara County. The Unit also handles violations of the Fish & Game Code, of the Harbors & Navigation Code, and of Sections 126 and 2716 of the Streets & Highways Code.

The Unit operates on the premise that the youthful traffic offender will gain more from a personal, informal interview than from a formal hearing. The offender, accompanied by a parent or guardian, is required to appear before a Traffic Hearing Officer, and an attempt is made to instill in the juvenile an understanding of the consequences of his/her errant behavior and a sense of responsibility as a driver and a citizen.

The use of individualized dispositions, which include fines, suspension or restriction of driving privileges, reprimands, traffic school, and sometimes formal Probation, is an attempt to correct deviant driving behavior and to reduce the number of habitual traffic offenders, thus reducing the high percentage of accidents involving juvenile drivers.

During 1979/80 three Traffic Hearing Officers heard and disposed of 20,433 juvenile Traffic Citations.

TRAFFIC SCHOOL

In November 1976 the Department contracted with the Metropolitan Adult Education Program to allow certain juvenile traffic offenders to attend school in lieu of a fine and official report to the Department of Motor Vehicles. In July 1978 the contract was transferred to the National Traffic Safety Institute. The emphasis of the NTSI Juvenile Program is on modifying the individual

attitude and thus the minor's irrational driving habits. This modification of attitude and behavior is accomplished within the group process and utilizes the juvenile's desire for peer group acceptance.

This program is run at no cost to the County. Each juvenile entering the program pays a fee directly to NTSI.

Last year, 7199 Citations were handled entirely by the National Traffic Safety Institute with no need for any Department intervention. These accounted for 23.5% of the total number of incoming Citations. In addition, 4816 Citations were disposed of by other than a Traffic Hearing, such as through special bicycle or pedestrian programs, mechanical violation corrections, or transfer to County of legal residence.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

One of the specialized services the Juvenile Probation Department provides is that of a resource for the Civil and Probate branches of the Superior Court. In that capacity, the Special Investigation Unit of the Department investigates and makes recommendations to the Court in matters relating to disputed guardianship and child custody, stepparent adoptions, and free-from-parental-control petitions.

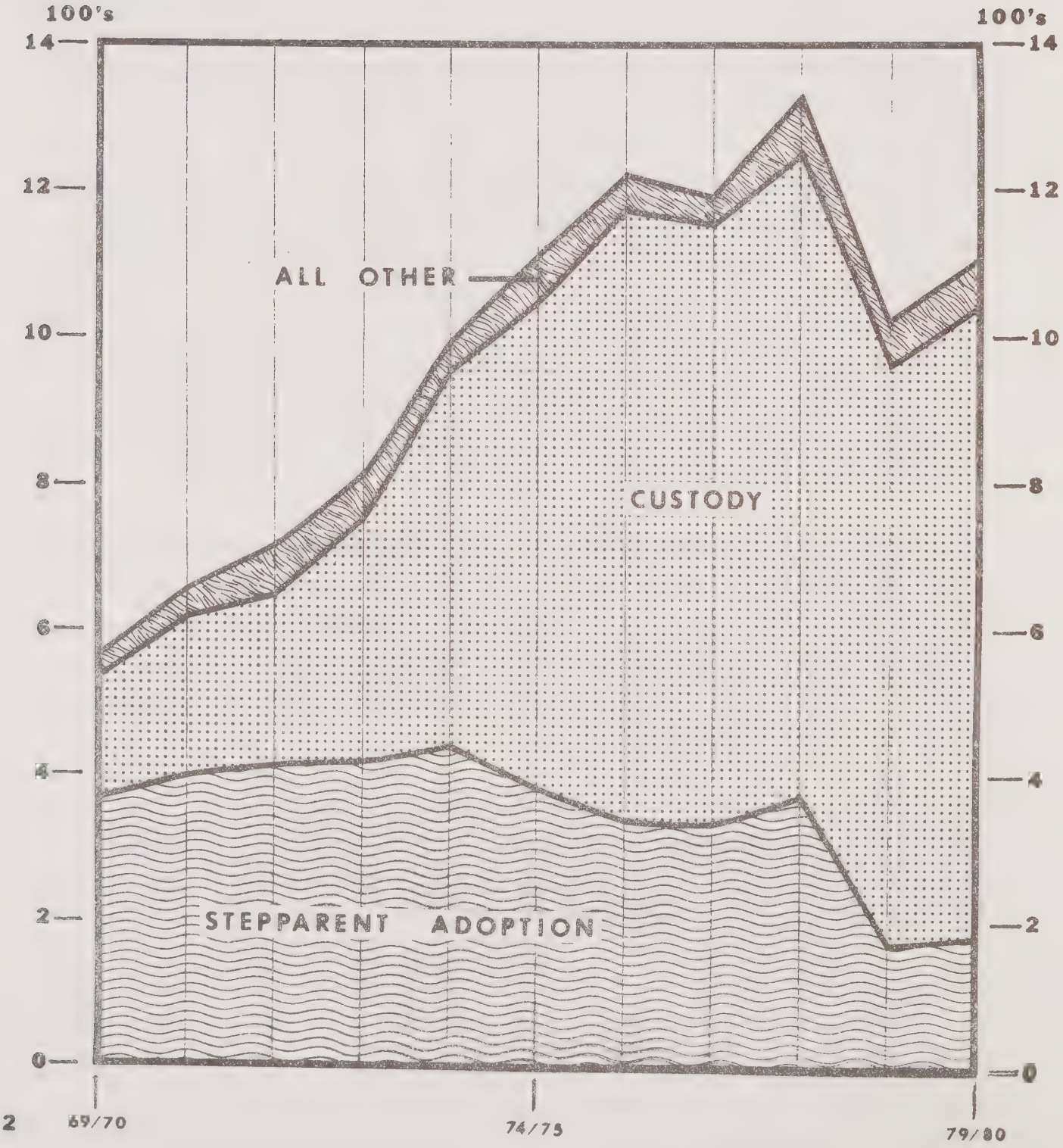
In 1973 the unit was physically located in the Civil and Probate Court building allowing the Probation Officers to be available to the Courts and clients as the need arose. At the same time, a system of advance screening of cases was instituted. This system enables the unit to provide the level of service required on an individual case basis. Individualized service translates to better service to clients and better staff utilization. This advance screening system has been adopted by many other agencies throughout the State.

Legislation implemented early in 1980 requires an award of joint custody unless it can be found specifically that it is not in the child's best interests. Mandated mediation services are being instituted throughout the State which provide a less adversary means of resolving custody matters, while remaining integrally linked to the Courts.

Last year, the seven Probation Officers in the Special Investigation Unit completed investigations in 878 custody matters, 370 stepparent adoption petitions, 18 guardianship matters, and 42 free-from parental-control petitions.

Special Investigation

TOTAL REFERRALS



RECORD SEALING

The Juvenile Court Law was developed as a means of treating minors differently from adults. The philosophy for this difference in treatment is based on the concept that during the process of growing up, minors, lacking the experience and knowledge of adults, may make some foolish mistakes. Therefore, the Juvenile Court Law has provided for sealing the record of these mistakes from the public, as appropriate.

Section 781 of the Welfare and Institutions Code provides for the sealing of juvenile records by the Court, the Juvenile Probation Department, police, and other public agencies upon Order of the Court if the following conditions are met:

1. It has been at least five years since termination of the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction over the minor, or since the minor was arrested or cited to appear before a Probation Officer; or

2. The minor is now 18 years of age or older; and

3. The person has not since been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; and

4. Rehabilitation has been attained to the satisfaction of the Court.

When the Court has ordered a person's juvenile record sealed, the arrest(s) and subsequent events are deemed never to have occurred, and the person may properly reply as such to any inquiry. Also, the records cannot be opened except upon petition of the subject person and subsequent Order of the Court, or on Order of the Court in an action involving defamation.

The Juvenile Probation Department provides the service of petitioning the Court for record sealing and of investigating whether the legal conditions have been met. During fiscal year 1979/80, 619 people applied for record sealing, and 530 petitions were granted. A $14.00 fee is charged for sealing traffic records, and the Department may, in the future, institute a fee system for all record sealings.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT REFERRALS

	69/70	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	% Change from 74/75	% Change from 69/70
TOTAL REFERRALS	38,201	52,192	52,209	54,544	54,545	54,081[1]	45,471[2]	- 12.9	19.0
DELINQUENT	11,608	14,919	13,613	12,982	14,214	14,840	14,793	- 0.9	27.4
New Intake	5,019[3]	5,416	4,214	4,924	4,527	4,935	4,910	- 9.4	- 2.2
Subsequent Intake	3,305[3]	3,248	3,386	4,333	4,563	5,049	4,250	30.8	28.6
Citation	3,284	6,255	6,013	3,725	5,124	4,856	5,633	- 10.0	71.5
STATUS OFFENDER	2,643	2,618	2,492	1,464	781	754	788	- 69.9	- 70.2
New Intake	2,455	1,586	1,507	1,005	608	614	609	- 61.6	- 75.2
Subsequent Intake	*	987	900	441	148	103	100	- 89.9	
Citation	188	45	85	18	25	37	79	75.6	- 58.0
DEPENDENT	3,067	2,900	2,663	2,953	3,417	3,392	3,977	37.1	29.7
New Intake	2,706	2,555	2,388	2,607	2,966	3,061	3,563	39.5	31.7
Subsequent Intake	361	345	275	346	451	331	414	20.0	14.7
OTHER	20,883	28,326	28,974	30,604	29,312	27,232	20,705	- 26.9	- 0.9
Custody Investigation	161	666	830	814	879	789	862	29.4	435.4
Stepparent Adoption	369	385	337	335	376	167	178	- 53.8	- 51.8
Free-from-Custody	27	59	45	34	52	36	38	- 35.6	40.7
Traffic	19,541	25,404	26,265	27,696	26,312	25,128	18,730	- 26.3	- 4.2
Record Sealing	168	1,370	1,133	1,405	1,395	831	619	- 54.8	268.5
Out-of-Town Inquiry	617	442	364	320	398	281	278	- 37.1	- 54.9
DIVERSION	*	5,224	6,554	8,814	9,548	10,539	9,614	84.0	
Substance Abuse[4]		(1,795)	(2,087)	(2,273)	(2,727)	(2,676)[1]	(4,406)[2]	(145.5)	
Other (YSB, YOP, Del. Prev.)[5]		3,429[6]	4,467	6,541	6,821	7,863	5,208	51.9	

* Data unavailable

1. Includes 451 Pointer File cases
2. Includes 1451 Pointer File cases
3. Includes 601's and some 600's
4. Included in Delinquent Referrals above; therefore, not added in Total
5. Includes some substance abuse referrals
6. No Delinquency Prevention

DISPOSITION OF REFERRALS TO JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

	69/70	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	% Change from 74/75	% Change from 69/70
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	37,522	45,863	48,031	49,009	48,293	45,631	42,210	- 8.0	12.5
DISPOSITIONS REQUIRING COURT ACTION	27,382	31,073	34,907	38,107	36,849	34,422	30,500	- 1.8	11.4
ORIGINAL PETITION	6,401	5,147	5,152	6,536	6,705	7,093	6,289	22.2	- 1.8
DELINQUENT	5,147	3,740	3,837	4,724	5,025	5,427	4,845	29.6	- 10.6
New Intake	3,028	1,627	1,475	1,794	1,894	2,195	2,108	29.6	- 30.4
Subsequent Intake	1,883[1]	1,847	1,933	2,413	2,343	2,285	1,742	- 5.7	- 7.5
Citation	236	266	429	517	788	947	995	274.1	321.6
STATUS OFFENDER	593	859	745	478	250	271	224	- 73.9	- 62.2
New Intake	585	424	380	295	183	224	178	- 58.0	- 69.6
Subsequent Intake	*	421	350	174	56	37	31	- 92.6	
Citation	8	14	15	9	11	10	15	7.1	87.5
DEPENDENT	661	548	570	764	703	779	845	54.2	27.8
New Intake	593	491	516	697	628	758	798	62.5	34.6
Subsequent Intake	68[2]	57	54	67	75	21	47	- 17.6	- 30.9
TRAFFIC	*	*	*	570[3]	727	616	375		
MODIFICATION OF COURT ORDER PETITION	627	223	189	279	622	810	996	346.6	58.9
Delinquent	447[4]	64	66	153	493	741	892	1293.8	99.6
Status Offender	*	49	43	38	23	10	10	- 79.6	
Dependent	180	110	80	88	106	59	94	- 14.6	- 47.8
APPLICATION FOR ORDER OF DETENTION	192	280	298	252	368	377	398	42.1	107.3
Delinquent	103[1]	119	105	83	145	162	175	47.1	69.9
Status Offender	*	69	99	45	33	24	22	- 68.1	
Dependent	89	92	94	124	190	191	201	118.5	125.8
SUPERIOR COURT	511	1,041	1,120	1,148	798	1,180	1,270	22.0	148.5
Custody Investigation	141	622	785	863	559	801	858	37.9	508.5
Stepparent Adoption	349	371	292	261	189	340	370	- 0.3	6.0
Free-from-Custody	21	48	43	24	50	39	42	- 12.5	100.0
OTHER HEARINGS AND ADJUDICATIONS	19,651	24,382	28,148	29,892	28,356	24,962	21,547	- 11.6	9.6
Annual Review	1,801	1,025	750	791	649	592	584	- 43.0	- 67.6
Traffic	17,686	21,922	26,265	27,696	26,312	23,827	20,433	- 6.8	15.5
Record Sealing	164	1,435	1,133	1,405	1,395	543	530	- 63.1	223.2

	69/70	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79/80	% Change from 74/75	% Change from 69/70
DISPOSITIONS NOT REQUIRING COURT ACTION	10,140	14,790	13,124	10,902	11,444	11,209	11,710	- 20.8	15.5
INFORMAL SUPERVISION	1,277	2,841	2,516	2,171	2,071	1,847	1,661	- 41.5	30.1
DELINQUENT	823	2,340	2,187	1,976	1,934	1,755	1,570	- 32.9	90.8
New Intake	490	1,361	903	793	738	668	652	- 52.1	33.1
Citation	333	979	1,284	1,183	1,196	1,087	918	- 6.2	175.7
STATUS OFFENDER	444	344	236	67	18	24	14	- 95.9	- 96.9
New Intake	425	341	232	64	15	18	8	- 97.7	- 98.1
Citation	19	3	4	3	3	6	6	100.0	- 68.4
DEPENDENT	10	157	93	128	119	68	77	- 51.0	670.0
SETTLED AT INTAKE/ NO FURTHER ACTION	8,863	11,949	10,608	8,731	9,373	9,362	10,049	- 15.9	13.4
DELINQUENT	5,149	8,682	7,442	6,046	6,617	6,560	6,856	- 21.0	33.2
New Intake	2,120[1]	2,442	1,848	2,337	1,891	2,065	2,156	- 11.7	1.7
Subsequent Intake	857[1]	1,258	1,289	1,684	1,582	1,673	867	- 31.1	1.2
Citation	2,172	4,982	4,305	2,025	3,144	2,822	3,833	- 23.1	76.5
STATUS OFFENDER	1,268	1,271	1,340	836	457	430	522	- 58.9	- 67.9
New Intake	1,502	852	868	646	409	382	431	- 49.4	- 71.3
Subsequent Intake	*	408	407	184	36	27	32	- 92.2	
Citation	126	11	65	6	12	21	59	436.4	- 53.2
DEPENDENT	2,086	1,997	1,826	1,849	2,299	2,372	2,671	33.8	28.0
New Intake	2,083[2]	1,907	1,779	1,782	2,219	2,302	2,611	36.9	28.1
Subsequent Intake	48[2]	90	47	67	80	70	60	- 33.3	25.0

* Data unavailable

1. Includes 601's and some 600's
2. Includes some 602's and 601's
3. Six four-week periods only
4. Includes 601's

MINORS UNDER JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISION

	6/30/70	6/30/75	6/30/76	6/30/77	6/30/78	6/30/79	6/30/80	% Change from 74/75	% Change from 69/70
TOTAL UNDER SUPERVISION	6589	5571	4993	5412	5642	5711	5705	2.4	- 13.4
FORMAL	5189	4195	4034	4525	4769	5163	5171	23.3	- 0.4
Delinquent[1]	2723	2288	2200[1a]	2758	3143	3466	3423	49.6	25.7
Status Offender	675	449	416	217	122	101	82	- 81.7	- 87.9
Dependent	1791	1458	1418	1550	1504	1596	1666	14.3	- 7.0
Juvenile Probation	795	467	476	586	675	676	664	42.2	- 16.5
Social Services	977	982	935	958	825	917	1000	1.8	2.4
Catholic Soc. Serv.	19	9	7	6	4	3	2	- 77.8	- 89.5
INFORMAL	1160	1309	894	849	826	510	502	- 61.7	- 56.7
Delinquent	820	1013	649	757	756	445	435	- 57.1	- 47.1
Status Offender	340	234	175	34	16	19	10	- 95.7	- 97.1
Dependent	Ø	62	70	58	54	46	57	- 8.1	
COURTESY	240	67	65	38	47	38	32	- 52.2	- 86.7
Delinquent	102	32	30	13	22	25	17	- 46.9	- 83.3
Status Offender	90	12	8	4	3	Ø	Ø	-100.0	-100.0
Dependent	48	23	27	21	22	13	15	- 34.8	- 68.8
TOTAL IN DIVERSION	-	816	644	1022	699	1009	1400	71.6	-
Substance Abuse[2]	-	259	139	199	219	225	207	- 20.1	-
Other (YSB, YOP, Del. Prev.)	-	557	505	823	480	784	1193	114.2	-
TOTAL IN PLACEMENT	860	678	621	671	591	451	653	- 3.7	- 24.1
Foster Home	445	372	328	315	280	176	263	- 29.3	- 40.9
Delinquent	84	71	55	43	29	30	32	- 54.9	- 61.9
Status Offender	105	99	75	37	18	14	19	- 80.8	- 81.9
Dependent	256	202	198	235	233	132	212	5.0	- 17.2
Private Institution	415	306	293	356	311	275	390	27.5	- 6.0
Delinquent	161	147	135	151	184	131	248	68.7	54.0
Status Offender	98	69	78	58	23	18	16	- 76.8	- 83.7
Dependent	156	90	80	147	104	126	126	40.0	- 19.2
RANCH AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	160	180	199	207	232	234	231[3]	28.3	44.4

1. Includes Ranch population on 6/30
1a. Includes Ranch average daily population for year, not last day population
2. Some minors on Substance Abuse caseload may also be on formal or informal Probation
3. Includes fourth Ranch

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT FISCAL REPORT

COSTS	TOTALS	PRE-DEPT. REFERRAL	DEPENDENT INT. & INV.	JUVENILE HALL	HOME SUPERVISION
Salaries & Benefits					
Salaries	$ 9,195,949	$449,913	$1,270,211	$1,856,125	$151,160
Ex-Help, Prem. Pay, Unemp.	1,257,842	20,120	16,361	755,873	9,417
Employee Benefits	3,383,494	163,001	463,843	709,448	53,034
Sub-Total	13,837,285	633,034	1,750,415	3,321,446	213,611
Div. Supv.-Apportionment	- -	12,800	35,395	67,162	4,319
Admin. & Fin.-Apprnmt.	- -	44,156	122,096	231,679	14,900
TOTAL Sal. & Ben.	13,837,285	689,990	1,907,906	3,620,287	232,830
Services & Supplies					
Operations Exp.	1,255,281	25,909	65,164	465,062	7,418
Moving Expense	167,006	-	-	-	-
VMC-Medical Expense	518,346	-	-	450,061	32,000
Support & Care of persons	267,552	-	-	-	52,600
Fixed Assets	35,028	-	-	8,606	-
TOTAL Costs	16,080,498	715,899	1,973,070	4,544,016	324,848
Less Revenue & Subsidies					
State Subvention (AB 90)	1,591,905	400,238	363,055	-	71,498
Subvention (CSATP)	238,738	-	-	-	-
Subvention (YSB, E.S.)	77,709	77,709	-	-	-
Subvention (Nutrition)	439,272	-	-	250,573	-
Traffic Fines	224,559	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Court Fines	51,099	-	-	-	-
Public Defender Fees	51,727	-	-	-	-
Care of Wards	444,272	-	12,066	178,460	8,080
Other, Misc.	29,297	21,844	-	1,322	-
TOTAL Rev. & Subs.	3,148,578	499,791	375,121	430,355	79,578
Net Costs	$12,931,920	$216,108	$1,597,949	$4,113,661	$245,270
Add:					
County Overhead	2,122,550	105,609	292,050	554,170	35,640
School Department Costs	1,409,903	-	-	531,664	-
Net Dept. Costs (Incl. Co. O/H & School)	$16,464,373	$321,727	$1,889,999	$5,199,495	$280,910

Daily Cost Per Child	JUVENILE HALL	HOME SUPERVISION
Resident Days	91,254	20,757
Net Cost, Excl. County O/H & School Dept.	46.94	11.43
Net Cost, Incl. County O/H, Excl. School Dept.	53.01	13.14
Net Cost, Incl. County O/H & School Dept.	58.84	-

plus COST OF CARE IN JUVENILE FACILITIES

PLACEMENT	POST COURT SUPERVISION	JAMES RANCH	HOLDEN RANCH	WRIGHT CENTER	SMITH CRK. RANCH	DIVISION SUPS.& SECRETARY	ADMIN.& FINANCE
$1,414,104	$ 1,916,477	$ 466,439	$ 441,733	$302,246	$137,057	$170,700	$619,784
40,188	30,676	116,086	130,657	62,848	37,086	-	38,530
510,475	697,083	169,801	166,510	112,260	51,367	57,622	229,050
1,964,767	2,644,236	752,326	738,900	477,354	225,510	228,322	887,364
31,377	42,229	12,015	11,800	7,623	3,602	(228,322)	-
137,047	184,442	52,477	51,540	33,297	15,730	-	(887,364)
2,133,191	2,870,907	816,818	802,240	518,274	244,842	-	-
98,660	155,986	169,852	145,561	70,955	50,714		
-	-	-	-	-	167,006		
-	-	11,922	9,850	5,183	9,330		
214,952	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	26,422		
2,446,803	3,026,893	998,592	957,651	594,412	498,314		
396,608	-	146,078	133,349	81,079	-		
-	238,738	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	74,486	65,789	33,150	15,274		
224,559	-	-	-	-	-		
51,099	-	-	-	-	-		
-	51,727	-	-	-	-		
62,528	-	72,225	69,018	31,390	10,505		
2,003	2,315	853	229	648	83		
736,797	292,780	293,642	268,385	146,267	25,862		
$1,710,006	$ 2,734,113	$ 704,950	$ 689,266	$448,145	$472,452		
327,814	441,180	125,523	123,283	79,645	37,626		
-	-	320,924	267,802	158,307	131,206		
$2,037,820	$ 3,175,293	$1,151,397	$1,080,351	$686,097	$641,284		

	JAMES RANCH	HOLDEN RANCH	WRIGHT CENTER	SMITH CRK. RANCH
	31,743	29,100	14,281	8,781
	24.48	26.06	33.58	32.97
	28.43	30.30	30.16	37.26
	38.54	39.50	50.24	52.20

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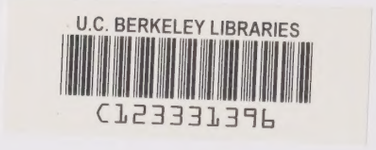

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